

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] to the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY] and will vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call having been concluded, it resulted—yeas 38, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—38.

Ashurst	Kenyon	Reed	Swanson
Bryan	Kern	Robinson	Thomas
Chamberlain	Lane	Saulsbury	Thompson
Chilton	Lee, Md.	Shafroth	Thornton
Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Sheppard	Vardaman
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Shields	Walsh
Hollis	Oliver	Simmons	White
Hughes	Page	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
James	Pittman	Smith, Ga.	
Johnson	Pomerene	Stone	

NAYS—10.

Catron	La Follette	Root	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt	Sherman	
Jones	Lodge	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—48.

Bankhead	Culberson	McCumber	Ransdell
Borah	Cummins	McLean	Shively
Brady	Dillingham	Myers	Smith, Md.
Brandegee	du Pont	Nelson	Smith, Mich.
Bristow	Fall	Newlands	Smith, S. C.
Burleigh	Gallinger	Norris	Stephenson
Burton	Goff	O'Gorman	Sterling
Camden	Gronna	Overman	Sutherland
Clapp	Hardwick	Owen	Tillman
Clarke, Ark.	Hitchcock	Penrose	Townsend
Colt	Lea, Tenn.	Perkins	Weeks
Crawford	Lewis	Polindexter	Works

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary reports that 38 Senators have voted in the affirmative and 10 in the negative. Counting the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM], a quorum is present. The Chair is sustained.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, in supporting the motion of the Senator from Utah to take up Order of Business No. 484, I am moved to say a few words, because I believe we are wasting our time here this evening.

SEVERAL SENATORS. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. And we have been doing so since 6 o'clock. Between now and 9 o'clock, without wasting time, we can take up and pass this pension bill.

Mr. JAMES. Who caused the wasting of time? The Senator's side.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I do not yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming is entitled to the floor.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. We have before us a bill that provides for pensioning the widows of soldiers and sailors in the War with Spain. We can pass it between now and 9 o'clock. To show exactly what the bill is, so that the Senate will understand it, I wish to read a few lines from it. It is a bill introduced April 6, 1914, now nearly a year ago.

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I yield for a question.

Mr. BRYAN. The Senator is anxious to save time—

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I can only yield for a question. I am afraid of losing the floor, and I want to explain my views upon this matter.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. The bill has not been taken up, and is not before the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. No; but the matter is debatable.

Mr. FLETCHER. Upon the motion to take it up a roll call was ordered, and the first Senator's name was called, and he answered.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is all ancient history.

Mr. FLETCHER. So that the bill is not before the Senate.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I decline to yield.

Mr. JAMES. I should be glad to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I decline to yield, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming declines to yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask for a ruling on the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. No, Mr. President; the time is limited, and I think I had better go on with the statement.

Mr. FLETCHER. Does the Chair overrule the point of order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida will state his point of order.

Mr. FLETCHER. My point of order is that the bill has not been taken up, and that on the motion to take up the bill a roll

call was asked for and ordered and the first Senator's name was called and he answered. That is the status of the matter, so that to discuss the bill now is clearly out of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thinks discussion of the motion is in order.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, what I was intending to do was to discuss the question of taking up this bill. I was endeavoring, in my feeble way, to explain some of the reasons why I thought that during this time, when we are evidently accomplishing nothing, we might devote our time to some useful purpose.

This bill is House bill 13044. It has passed the House of Representatives and needs only the action of the Senate and the signature of the President to enact it into law. It was introduced, as I say, in the Senate of the United States—

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. ASHURST. No; I do not ask the Senator to yield. I rise to a point of order. Inasmuch as the first name on the roll has been mentioned a time or two, it is obviously my duty to say a word.

The Chair, with his usual clearness, stated the question, and my name was called before a single Senator arose or addressed the Chair, and I voted in a loud voice. I therefore say the point of order is well taken, because I made a response, and when I responded no Senator was on his feet to address the Chair. It becomes, therefore, my duty to make this point of order, so that the rules of the Senate shall not be so obviously transgressed and to the end that debate shall not intervene after I have made a response to my name.

I protest against the rule being disregarded by the Chair or by the Senate. When I made a response no Senator was on his feet, and this debate is obviously a violation of the rule.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, as I was stating when I was interrupted—

Mr. ASHURST. I do not propose to be isolated in that way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator that at the time the Senator answered to his name the Chair had recognized the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, has the Chair ruled on the point of order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order made by the Senator from Florida?

Mr. REED. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has ruled that this question is subject to debate. The Senator from Wyoming will proceed.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. GALLINGER. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 9 o'clock having arrived, the Senate will take a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, January 27, 1915), pursuant to the order previously made, the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Thursday, January 28, 1915, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1915.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite and eternal Spirit, whose unchanging love ministers unto our needs day by day, though we are often fickle and false Thou art ever constant and true, punishing the evil that is in us, rewarding the good; upholding the right, condemning the wrong; and though we may deceive ourselves and others, Thou art never deceived, for Thy judgments are true and righteous altogether. Continue thus we beseech Thee to minister unto us that we may grow as individuals and as a Nation toward the ideals. In Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PENNSYLVANIA ARBITRATION AND PEACE SOCIETY.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask permission of the House to print in the RECORD some views of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society upon our international relations and policy.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by

printing certain resolutions of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society. Is there objection?

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, these resolutions were sent to me by three eminent Pennsylvanians who advocate peace at all times, Mr. Thomas Raeburn White, Mr. J. Henry Scattergood, and Mr. Stanley R. Yarnall.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The document referred to is as follows:

The Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society holds the following views on the present international relations and policy of the United States of America:

1. The neutrality of our country in the present European war should be strictly maintained, and our Government should take no action that may arouse the suspicion or antagonism of any of the powers now at war; for this reason we regard as peculiarly untimely any proposal at this time to greatly increase the Army and Navy of the United States.

2. Our Government should be in a position, at the earliest opportune moment, to exert its good offices to effect a lasting peace among the nations at war, on grounds of equal justice, humanity, and international good will. A policy of expansion in the Army and Navy would lessen the influence of the United States as an impartial mediator.

3. The only possible justification for an increased Army and Navy in the United States would be for national defense, since no one suggests using the military or naval strength of our country for aggressive warfare. The following considerations lead us to believe there is no present danger of attack from other countries which would justify a policy of increased armaments:

(a) The geographical position of the United States.

(b) The financial and commercial relations between the United States and all the great powers which have double force at this period of fearful damage and loss in trade and resources.

(c) The fact that racial differences and distinctions, which are a cause of prejudice, antagonism, and hatred among European countries, become in the United States bonds of sympathy and interest that unite our citizens with the European countries from which they or their fathers emigrated.

(d) The fact that the countries at war are draining their resources in men, treasure, industry, and commerce at a pace that, if long continued, must result in exhaustion or bankruptcy. From this condition they can not recover for generations, and would be wholly unable to undertake an aggressive campaign against a nation of the situation and power of the United States.

4. A marked increase in the standing Army and Navy of the United States might be misunderstood by the powers of South America, with which our people should live in close bonds of friendship. Such a policy might revive distrust of the United States, now happily subsiding, and would doubtless be imitated, and thus in America would be encouraged the European military system which has brought the vast sorrow and loss for which Europe has been preparing.

5. The present state of Europe proves that preparation for war is the surest provocative of war. Armies and navies on a huge scale are created to fight, and in times of crisis they are like loaded weapons in the hands of angry men. The United States is committed to the policy of arbitration of international differences. Our Government has recently signed peace treaties with many nations of the earth. An increase in armament upon a comprehensive scale is a direct impeachment of our national good faith and a backward step in world federation.

6. Peace has characterized the national genius and development of the United States. Our greatest achievements in diplomacy and our most illustrious acts as a nation, our national prosperity, and the general education and culture of our people have been effected by peaceful means and rest upon the continuance of peace. The true greatness of the United States in international relations does not depend upon a great standing army or a growing navy, but rests upon our national honor, which demands even-handed justice toward all the world.

Since we hold these views: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we regard the present agitation for a general increase of the armed strength of the United States as unnecessary, untimely, illogical, and opposed to true patriotism.

That we are in full accord with the international policy of the President, as expressed in his message to Congress on December 8, 1914, and urge all true citizens to uphold and strengthen his hands at this time of grave national responsibility, so as to further a policy of peace, justice, conciliation, and good will as the truest safeguard of our national greatness, which will rest in the future, as it has rested in the past, upon a basis of moral strength rather than upon military and naval force.

Issued by the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, 1000 Bally Building, Philadelphia, December 30, 1914.

SPEECH OF HON. PERRY BELMONT.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech delivered by a former prominent Member of this House, Hon. Perry Belmont, on personal government.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech by Hon. Perry Belmont on the subject of personal government. Is there objection?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, I object.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL COMMISSION.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a copy of a short resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor on the bill (H. R. 17855) introduced by me to create an industrial alcohol commission.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CASEY] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing certain resolutions in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolution No. 39, by Delegate Andrew Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union of America.

Whereas, on behalf of the organized farmers, Congressman CASEY, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill in Congress (H. R. 17855) providing for the establishment of an industrial alcohol commission and an appropriation to demonstrate the practical value of farm denatured alcohol distilling and guide the development of the industry in its early stages; and

Whereas the development of farm denatured alcohol distilling, if as effective as its advocates claim and as scientific investigation and the experience of European countries would indicate, would curtail if not destroy the monopoly of the liquid fuel supply by the Oil Trust, of the meat supply by the packers, and of alcohol as a solvent in many industries by the industrial alcohol and wood alcohol trusts; and

Whereas the evidence submitted to Congress is conclusive that fully 1,000 supposed employees of the Agricultural Department are paid from the Rockefeller educational fund of the Rockefeller Foundation; and

Whereas the Rockefeller Foundation, with its various educational funds, is evidently the means by which the entire educational system of the Nation, including the educational and demonstration work of the States and Federal Government, might be dominated by the Rockefeller interests; and

Whereas the John D. Rockefeller endowment of the Rockefeller Foundation, the interest on which supplies the various Rockefeller educational funds, is invested in the stocks and bonds of corporations, notably those controlled by the Rockefeller interests, conspicuous among which is the Colorado Industrial Co.: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in annual session assembled, indorses the Casey bill, H. R. 17855, or legislation of similar import, acceptable to the organized farmers supporting the Casey bill, for the establishment of an industrial alcohol commission and an appropriation by Congress to demonstrate conclusively the practicability of farm alcohol distilling. Therefore, be it

Further resolved, That all organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby are, urged to assist in making these resolutions effective.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY.

The SPEAKER. This is Calendar Wednesday. The Clerk will call the committees.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was called.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Mr. ADAMSON. By authority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I call up the bill (S. 2616) to promote the efficiency of the Public Health Service. Before going into Committee of the Whole I would be glad to ask the other side as to the possibility of limiting general debate.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] desires some time, and others on this side desire time. I ask for half an hour outside of what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] wants.

Mr. ADAMSON. How much time does the gentleman from Illinois want?

Mr. MANN. I can not tell. I do not think there will be any unnecessary delay in the committee on the bill.

Mr. ADAMSON. I am perfectly willing that the gentleman shall have all the time he wants. I know he would treat me in the same way. Will an hour on a side be sufficient?

Mr. MANN. I will take an hour, and take chances.

Mr. ADAMSON. Will an hour on that side be enough?

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. I desire 30 minutes, on account of requests which have been made of me, outside of what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] desires.

Mr. ADAMSON. Does the gentleman from Illinois desire an hour?

Mr. MANN. I may not use it, but I wish that much time if I need it.

Mr. ADAMSON. Suppose I ask for an agreement for two hours and a half, the time to be equally divided?

Mr. MANN. I do not care how much time the rest of them take.

Mr. ADAMSON. I ask unanimous consent that the general debate end in two hours and one-half, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEVENS] and myself.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. That will not give us time enough.

Mr. ADAMSON. I think together we can accommodate the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. If you will agree to yield 15 minutes of that time to us, it will be satisfactory.

Mr. ADAMSON. I believe that together we can accommodate him.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman wants to fix the time now, why not fix it now?

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. If the gentleman will agree to yield to us 15 minutes, that will be satisfactory.

Mr. ADAMSON. I do not think there will be any trouble about it.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. We want that understanding, so that there shall be no doubt that that request will be complied with.

Mr. ADAMSON. I will knock myself out of an opportunity for a speech rather than disappoint the gentleman.

Mr. MANN. We want the gentleman to make a speech to explain the bill.

The SPEAKER. Has the gentleman any request to make?

Mr. ADAMSON. Two hours and a half.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that the general debate on this bill be limited to two hours and a half, half the time to be controlled by himself and half the time by the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. I must object, unless we are sure of an hour and a half. We may not use it, but the requests which have been made of me require that time.

Mr. ADAMSON. If three-quarters of an hour are not sufficient for the gentleman from Illinois, I will see that he gets the other 15 minutes.

Mr. MANN. I expect to yield some time. I suppose I will be the only one who will represent any time in opposition to the bill.

Mr. ADAMSON. If the gentleman wants an hour in addition to the other half hour, I will see that he gets it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to know if I can get a little time on this matter.

Mr. ADAMSON. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. DIES. About 15 minutes.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I will modify the request and make it three hours.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks that the general debate be limited to three hours—an hour and a half to be controlled by himself and an hour and a half by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEVENS]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The House automatically resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2616) to promote the efficiency of the Public Health Service, which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk began the reading of the bill.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, the Public Health Service has been a gradual growth. It has been the pride of Congress, it has been the pride of our committee, and I believe the pride of the country. Its operations have been giving great satisfaction in a great many respects and in a great many localities in cases of epidemic of various dread diseases in different localities, its attention to the marine hospitals, in attention to various persons engaged in public service, and its preventive work in looking out for health conditions throughout the United States.

Of course it costs money. It will be nothing new, nor will it be objectionable if we hear gentlemen talking about the necessity for economy and deprecating expenses. But a man can not raise a family without some expense. When he takes a wife it involves an additional expense, but it is generally worth the money. [Laughter.] When he begins to have children appear it is expensive, but it will not do to cut off food and clothing on the ground that it costs money. It is expected that the future usefulness will be worth the expenditure. It is very often wise to spend money in reasonable sums at the right time and for a proper and wise purpose. Saving at the spigot often turns the bung loose and wastes the contents of the barrel, and failing to apply one board when the old one is loose may enlarge the rent and lead to a roofless house if neglected too long.

I sympathize thoroughly with the desire for economy, and I am perfectly willing to put the knife to all authorizations reported by our committee, but, Mr. Chairman, the institutions under the charge and jurisdiction of our committee do not carry very large expense. A large curtailment of these authorizations will hurt, whereas the small curtailments of large authorizations hurt less and amount to more in the long run.

Other great committees, providing for other institutions of the Government, make appropriations by the hundreds of millions,

and I believe they are mostly wise. I do not share in the cry and execration about reckless waste. I know how it is with different men of different judgments and having different ideas of many things. I am making these general remarks to prepare the House for my suggestion that the few institutions over which our committee has jurisdiction are necessary and useful to the Government and to the people, and that the amounts necessary to conduct them successfully are very small.

This bill will involve an increase of only about \$46,000. The present expense of the establishment of the Public Health Service is less than \$2,000,000—something over \$1,800,000—with all its works, with all its conditions, with all its ramifications, and with all its good results. To increase that by the provisions in the present bill is a small matter compared with its great usefulness.

Two years ago a bill which had been agreed upon in a previous committee became a law while the gentleman from Illinois was chairman of the committee, and at that time passed the House but failed to pass the Senate. That bill fixed the salaries of the officers of the Public Health Service, increasing them and making a larger increase, perhaps, than this bill does.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ADAMSON. Yes.

Mr. MANN. That was not agreed upon when I was chairman.

Mr. ADAMSON. I remember that the bill that passed two years ago was agreed on in the committee and passed the House.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman is mistaken. The bill that was agreed upon and passed the House, that was reported to the House and afterwards became a law, was while the gentleman from Georgia was chairman of the committee, and that was a bill extending the scope and authority of the Public Health Service. No bill passed increasing salaries while I was chairman, or was favorably considered.

Mr. ADAMSON. If the gentleman will refresh his memory he will find that the bill I called up was a Senate bill embracing a considerable amount of the old committee bill, and I smoothed the way for success through the House by agreeing with the gentleman from Illinois to eliminate all except what was in the old bill.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman is mistaken about it being an old bill. It is true in the last Congress we passed the Senate bill which did increase somewhat the salaries of the officers of the Public Health Service, striking out the provisions that are in this bill. I understood at the time that that settled the proposition, but as soon as they got a part, they commenced to back down from their understanding and insisted upon more.

Mr. ADAMSON. Be that as it may, Mr. Chairman, as to the recollection of its being an old bill, the gentleman from Illinois concedes that in the last Congress we passed a bill fixing the salary. It is true that the gentleman from Illinois objected to the first section of this bill at that time, but there was no contract governing future bills. I do not think that was in the recollection of either one of us.

The gentleman from Illinois objected to it at that time, and desirous to get through as well as I could by the process of elimination, I simply left out what he objected to in order to secure unanimous consent to pass the bill.

Mr. CARLIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ADAMSON. Yes.

Mr. CARLIN. This brings the service up to an equality with other services?

Mr. ADAMSON. I have not got to that yet. Having fixed the salaries of the officers to their satisfaction, placing them to that extent on a parity with the other services of the Government which competed for their services by offering better terms, we now desire to secure entire parity by providing quarters and baggage arrangements. In the other service these corresponding officers are furnished with what is known as commutation of quarters; when they are stationed at a place where there are no quarters they have to pay rent, fuel, and lights.

The other services pay these corresponding officers money sufficient to make up the necessary rent, quarters, light, and fuel. The purpose of this first section is to supply that deficiency and put them substantially on a parity with officers of like rank in the other services. In the first section, however, a baggage arrangement is made in the same degree. The second paragraph reads as follows:

SEC. 2. That the term of office of the Surgeon General shall be for a period of four years, at the expiration of which term he shall, unless reappointed, be carried as an extra officer in the grade of senior surgeon.

At the present time if the Surgeon General goes out of office without dying he gets to the jumping-off place, anyhow. He is at the top of the rock, and there is no other provision for him, no other place for him to work. He goes out of business; he

is without a job, rank, or anything else. The purpose of the present provision is to utilize him in the service, and he simply goes back to the rank of senior surgeon. He is carried as an extra officer with a grade of senior surgeon where his services can be utilized, which is right. After having supported him and utilized him in a way, practically educated him, the public is entitled to the benefit of his services as long as he is able to render them. The bill goes on to say:

Assistant surgeons shall be promoted to the grade of passed assistant surgeon in the order of seniority at the expiration of three years' commissioned service and after satisfactory examination.

I suppose there will be no objection to that at all.

Section 3 provides:

SEC. 3. That the chiefs of the Divisions of Zoology, Pharmacology, and Chemistry in the Hygienic Laboratory may, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as officers of the Public Health Service, and they shall be entitled to leaves of absence as now provided by law for the commissioned medical officers of the Public Health Service: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint five additional officers in the Public Health Service, who shall be entitled to the same leaves of absence, and each shall receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That said additional officers shall not be appointed until after satisfactory examination to be conducted under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, to determine their fitness for special work in sanitary engineering, epidemiology, pathology, bacteriology, housing, or other matters that relate to the propagation and spread of diseases of man.

In the bill two years ago we provided for this work to be done in the investigation of diseases, the very work mentioned in this section, and it is absolutely necessary to have men to do the work, and this section provides for their procurement and selection.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ADAMSON. I will.

Mr. BORLAND. These men who are proposed to be appointed are not commissioned officers of the Army?

Mr. ADAMSON. Not of the Army. They will be regular officers of the Health Service.

Mr. BORLAND. They will be regular officers of the Health Service, but now they are in another branch of the civil service?

Mr. ADAMSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BORLAND. In the first section of this bill you provide the commissioned officers, medical officers in the Public Health Service, have certain commutation for quarters and certain allowances for baggage. By the terms of the bill, as I take it, that privilege extends only to commissioned officers.

Mr. ADAMSON. Well, I understand that all these are commissioned officers; that is my understanding, but these are not likely to be sent around to the places where they have to have these experts.

Mr. BORLAND. The question I want to get at is this: Are there some men in this service under this bill who will receive commutation of quarters and some who will not have it—men with practically the same general line of duties?

Mr. ADAMSON. Well, I suppose those whose duties are purely clerical will not have them, but these officers will have them.

Mr. BORLAND. All commissioned officers?

Mr. ADAMSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BORLAND. That means men who are already in the Army and Navy service.

Mr. ADAMSON. I will read the list of officers: Surgeon General, Assistant Surgeon General, senior surgeon, surgeon, passed assistant surgeon, assistant surgeon, and these professors—

Mr. BORLAND. They will all have commutation of quarters, but these men who are Chiefs of Bureaus of Zoology, Pharmacology, and Chemistry will not have commutation of quarters. Now, will not there be immediate pressure on the part of somebody somewhere to see that these new men get the same privilege that the old men get? Will not there be a great deal said in their favor, and will not we be up against giving it to all the other branches of the service as well as the Public Health Service?

Mr. ADAMSON. I understand these men are to get it like the others, which makes this bill \$46,000 or \$50,000.

Mr. BORLAND. The net result will be—

Mr. ADAMSON. In section 3 there is a proviso:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint five additional officers in the Public Health Service, who shall be entitled to the same leaves of absence, and each shall receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum.

Mr. BORLAND. I am not speaking of those mentioned there but those mentioned at the beginning of section 3, who are designated as Chiefs of the Divisions of Zoology, Pharmacology, and Chemistry in the Hygienic Laboratory. Now, I asked the preliminary question: These men are not commissioned officers in the Army and Navy at present, are they?

Mr. ADAMSON. Not in the Army and Navy; no,

Mr. BORLAND. Therefore under no law will they be entitled to commutation of quarters. If they go to the Public Health Service, will not they immediately ask to be put on a level with the other officers in the Public Health Service and ask for a commutation of quarters?

Mr. ADAMSON. Well, I will express my opinion to the gentleman. I think when they become officers of the Public Health Service they are treated like other officers are. That is my understanding.

Mr. BORLAND. So they will get commutation of quarters?

Mr. ADAMSON. That is my understanding.

Mr. BORLAND. Then we are extending commutation of quarters to men who are not in the Army or Navy, but who are transferred by some form of detail to the same form of work.

Mr. ADAMSON. We are not dealing with the Army or the Navy at all, Mr. Chairman. We are dealing with another branch of the public service, the officers of which are desirable in other services and who are tempted to quit our service in consequence of superior inducements to go elsewhere. We are merely trying to hold out inducements to these good men to stay in our service.

Mr. BORLAND. I assume that is true; but I have heard that same argument made about every other department of the Government. I have heard it made about the Reclamation Service, and I have heard it made about the Department of Agriculture and its various bureaus, that we had experts there that were underpaid and were not being liberally treated, and that if we did not treat them better they would go elsewhere. That is probably true of all these branches of the public service. But here is a proposition to pay a certain set of men in the Government service commutation of quarters as though they were Army or Navy officers. We are extending a principle that has heretofore been applied only to the Army and the Navy, who are supposed to be supported body and soul by the Nation, to men who are supposed to be paying their own house rent, like Congressmen and Senators. Now we are getting into a different system altogether.

Mr. ADAMSON. I like to hear my colleague talk, but on this occasion he is talking in my time.

Mr. BORLAND. I will get the gentleman more time.

Mr. ADAMSON. I had not finished answering the gentleman's question. The gentleman asked me a question and I started to answer it, and right in the middle of a sentence the gentleman interjected a speech. It was no doubt a good one, but I wanted to finish the sentence.

Mr. BORLAND. I do not want to trespass on the gentleman's courtesy.

Mr. ADAMSON. The balance of the sentence I intended to utter is this, that, recognizing the pressing necessity of providing for these officers, it is not wise to be deterred from doing our duty by the apprehension, speculative, groundless, or otherwise, that somebody outside, seeing their success, might desire the same thing. That would not be good policy or statesmanship. We recognize that this ought to be done for these people at this time. No doubt as long as human nature exists human desires will be stimulated by anything good seen in the possession of others; but that ought not to deter us from enacting this wise legislation. We are providing for the necessary officers to carry on this service, and providing quarters for them commensurate with those accorded to similar officers in other services.

Mr. BORLAND. Will the gentleman agree to yield to me later on in the proceedings?

Mr. ADAMSON. I will if I can. How much time have I used, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has used 10 minutes.

Mr. ADAMSON. I reserve the balance of my time. Will the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEVENS] use some of his time?

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, the Marine-Hospital Service began with the beginning of the Government in 1789. Up to 1811 this service in the hospitals along the coast took care of disabled seamen belonging to the Navy, so that in its origin this service was closely identified with the naval service. In 1871 Congress reorganized the service and gave it added duties and changed its personnel. Its work was placed under a supervising surgeon general. Admission to the service was through examination. Promotions were provided through examinations. As the result of that legislation the service very largely improved and its duties correspondingly increased.

In 1889 it was provided by an act of Congress that officers meeting the requirements of the service were to be appointed by

the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, thus making the appointees in this service the same as appointees in the Army and naval service. From 1897 to 1908 the pay and allowances of officers were the same as those of the corresponding grades in the Army and the Navy.

It will thus be seen that during those years these three services—the Marine-Hospital Service, the Army, and the Navy—were assimilated. In 1908, however, Congress passed a law granting substantial increases in pay and allowances to the officers in the Army and Navy, and in the Revenue-Cutter Service later, but failed to do the same thing for the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, as it was then designated.

In 1912 Congress sought, in part at least, to restore the equilibrium of these various services, raising the pay to the same basis as that in the Army and Navy and in the Revenue-Cutter Service, but it failed to pass any provision as to allowances for living quarters.

This bill seeks to remedy the omission in the act of 1908, and thus restores the equilibrium that had been maintained between these three services for many years. The act of August 14, 1912, changed the name of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the Public Health Service and granted certain increases of pay to the officers, raising the pay of the Surgeon General from \$5,000, as fixed in the act of 1902, to \$6,000, as it is now; but there was no commutation of quarters allowed the Surgeon General under that act. Under the act of 1912 certain increased duties were assigned to the Public Health Service, and the language of that act is as follows:

The Public Health Service may study and investigate the diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution, either directly or indirectly, of the navigable streams and lakes of the United States, and it may from time to time issue information in the form of publications for the use of the public.

That, as you can readily understand, devolved large additional duties upon the Public Health Service, and it is because of that that the last provision of this bill has been introduced, namely, authorizing the appointment of five professors or experts that have peculiar knowledge on the subjects of sanitary engineering, epidemiology, pathology, bacteriology, housing, and other matters that relate to the propagation and spread of diseases of man and to the public health.

These five professors will cost an additional \$20,000, so that almost one-half of the amount called for by this bill is due to the act of 1912, calling upon the Public Health Service to investigate the diseases of man and the propagation and cure of disease.

That leaves, then, about \$26,000 to be accounted for by the other provisions of the bill. The first provision is making commutation of quarters at the rate of \$12 per room per month, which is the allowance now made to the Army and the Navy, and, in addition, giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to make reasonable commutation for fuel and lights.

In this Public Health Service many of the officials are not here in Washington. The field men are in the field, where no quarters are or can be provided. They are sent to seats of contagion, wherever these may be. They are sent to foreign fields. We have four or six of them now operating in foreign ports. We have four of them assigned to the Revenue-Cutter Service. They are therefore away from headquarters, and it is no more than right that these men under these peculiar conditions, and oftentimes in places of very great danger, should be permitted to have commutation of quarters which is now allowed to Army and Navy officers when away from quarters, and who for the most part are in no danger whatsoever.

In this bill we also equalize conditions in these services by permitting certain maximum allowances for the transfer of baggage, and the amount allowed in the bill is identical with that allowed for officers of the Army and Navy.

Another very valuable feature of this bill is that the Surgeon General, after having served four years as the head of the service, can be made to go back to the ranks, as it were; but if by qualification, experience, and skill he demonstrates his capacity as head of this service he may be reinstated or reappointed. After his service he goes back to the position of senior surgeon. Thus the Government and the people retain his valuable services, but a younger man may succeed him as Surgeon General. This is the identical practice now obtaining in the War and Navy Departments.

We also provide in this bill that the three division chiefs in the Hygienic Laboratory shall be granted leave of absence, the same as the other officers that are commissioned. This is a small matter, but it equalizes the service and increases the contentment and satisfaction of these officials.

Then, finally, in the bill we are providing for five experts to carry out the provisions of the act of 1912, giving the Public Health Service the right to investigate the diseases of man.

Now, this service has a great many duties, and it is performing them more efficiently than any public health service in any nation in the world.

Permit me to give you some few illustrations of the duties of this great service. In the first place it takes charge of the marine hospitals of the United States. This Government owns 33 such hospitals, and it has 141 relief stations located not only in the United States but in our island possessions. The amount of good done in these marine hospitals and relief stations is beyond question.

Then it has the duty of inspecting all the immigrants who enter the United States annually. These immigrants are inspected by the Public Health Service. In the last fiscal year they investigated 1,500,000 immigrants, and by reason of physical and mental disability they rejected over 41,000 of them. This Public Health Service is the first line of skirmishers that meets the incoming thousands of peoples who come here defective mentally and physically. Therefore they protect us from this sort of an invasion.

Again, this service has the right to regulate interstate sanitation, and a great work has already been accomplished in this line. Only recently they have made an extensive study of the water used in passenger coaches on railroads, in order to determine its fitness and its quality. There have been many instances of typhoid fever propagated by impure water carried in passenger coaches.

It also has a large force available to throw into any infected district on the outbreak of an epidemic, and it is a very valuable thing to have a trained force of men to go into a region where an epidemic has started and thus at the very outset restrain the spread of the disease. This is well known to you all. You can recall instances of that kind of service in New Orleans at the outbreak of yellow fever, in other sections at the outbreak of smallpox, and in the Rocky Mountain region at the outbreak of spotted mountain fever in the Bitter Root Valley.

This service also cooperates with the various State, county, and municipal authorities on health matters. Every year there is an annual meeting of the public-health officials of the United States with the officers of the Public Health Service, so that it becomes a clearinghouse on all health matters. Papers are read there by men learned in health questions.

Again, it conducts scientific investigations as to diseases of man and matters relating to the public health and as to foods and drugs, and also investigates the quality of toxins and vaccines and things of that kind, and inspects the manufacturing plants where these toxins and vaccines are made, so as to preserve a standard of purity for the people of the United States. It also treats the seamen in our merchant marine in these various marine hospitals. It also treats the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service, of the Life-Saving Service, and of the Lighthouse Service. All these are served by this Bureau of Public Health.

These officers of the Public Health Service may be assigned to the Revenue-Cutter Service, and, as I have already stated, several of them are doing duty on the vessels of that service.

So, all the multitudinous duties of this department of the Government, the responsibility resting upon it, and the great good it has accomplished are all arguments that deserve fair and favorable consideration at your hands. It is not a very easy service. In fact, it requires men of great skill and men of courage. Let me read to you something of the casualties suffered by this service in recent years. Five of the officers of this service within recent years have contracted tropical dysentery while in line of duty. In the Revenue-Cutter Service an assistant surgeon on board of one of the revenue cutters in Alaskan waters was drowned while seeking to afford medical relief to a lighthouse keeper. One died because he was afflicted with spotted fever while seeking to bring relief to the people of Montana.

Within a period of five years four officers contracted typhoid fever in line of duty and two of them died from that disease. Eleven officers have contracted tuberculosis in line of duty and three of them died from this disease. Twenty officers have contracted yellow fever in line of duty and six of them died from this disease.

It is a hazardous service, more hazardous than the Army or Medical Corps in time of peace, and because of the exposure to which these officers are subjected in cases of epidemic and in treating contagious diseases, these men should have the same consideration that corresponding officers have in the Army and in the Navy.

This service has rendered a great good to this country and to mankind. One of the officials by studying malaria laid the groundwork for the mosquito theory of yellow fever. Another

by his investigations of the disease of trachoma in immigrant stations laid the foundation for relief work in treating trachoma. Another official discovered the nature of the hookworm disease, a disease prevalent in some regions of the United States.

These men in their self-sacrificing, courageous way are doing great good to the people in the United States, and they certainly deserve the small consideration which this bill asks for them. [Applause.]

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. How much time did the gentleman from Wisconsin use?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin used 10 minutes of the time of the gentleman from Minnesota. The gentleman from Georgia told the Chair to let the gentleman from Wisconsin continue and charge the balance to him, so that the gentleman from Wisconsin occupied 10 minutes of the time of the gentleman from Minnesota and 7 minutes time of the gentleman from Georgia, making 17 minutes in all.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] 10 minutes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, it was my privilege to be a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee when the subject of increasing the salary of the officers of the Public Health Service was under consideration in the Sixty-first Congress. At that time there was no endeavor, no attempt made by the personnel of that service to have them accorded any increase of allowances such as is carried in this bill.

We all recognize the great worth and value of this branch of the public service. We can all approve every word that has been uttered by my colleague in praise of it, but that is no argument why we should depart from the policy that has been followed year after year and make this an allied arm of the Army and Navy.

There are two objectionable features in this bill. First, that which provides allowances for quarters to all the officers of the Public Health Service. It increases the salary of the Surgeon General virtually \$1,152, because under existing law the Surgeon General receives no allowances whatever. Prior to the increase of salaries of the officials of the Public Health Service under the law passed August 14, 1912, the Surgeon General received \$5,000. His salary was increased by that act to \$6,000. The Surgeon General sought no further increase then. At that time he was living here in Washington, as Surgeon Generals always will live.

We have nothing but praise in favor of the present Surgeon General. We know of his great work, but we do not believe that it is right to increase his salary in this indirect way when only two years ago we increased his salary \$1,000.

Mr. BOOHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. BOOHER. What is the present salary of the Surgeon General?

Mr. STAFFORD. Six thousand dollars. Prior to the reorganization his salary was \$5,000.

Mr. BOOHER. That was done two years ago.

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; August 14, 1912, to take effect some time in the fall of that year.

Mr. BOOHER. If this bill becomes a law it will increase his salary \$1,400.

Mr. STAFFORD. Eleven hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Mr. BOOHER. It says in the report \$1,400.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct attention further to the increases in the salaries of the under officials in this service. We raised the salaries of all the surgeons connected with the service. We granted liberal increases and provided not only for an increase but for automatic promotion, so that all officials would receive 10 per cent increase of salary for each five years of service up to 40 per cent of the basic salary. The Assistant Surgeon General's salary was fixed at \$4,000, and by continuity of service he would go to the maximum of \$5,000. The senior surgeon, whose initial salary was fixed at \$3,500, would go to a maximum of \$4,500; the surgeons proper, from \$3,000 to \$4,000; passed assistant surgeons, at the initial salary of \$2,400, would be regularly promoted.

These liberal increases of salary at that time met their entire expectations. It was the purpose to increase their salaries so as to retain the services of efficient men. The argument now is that they are not paid sufficient salaries, and instead of referring to the law of 1912 they seek to increase them indirectly by granting them arbitrary allowances for quarters.

But there is another objection to this bill, and that is the retirement feature for the Surgeon General, the head of the service. After four years of service he is to be retired and carried

in the grade of senior surgeon. I have no objection to the idea that the Surgeon General should only hold for a term of four years and at the expiration of his period of usefulness he should be disconnected with the service. But here we are providing the means whereby you carry him for all time as a senior surgeon and adopt in a veiled way the idea of pensioning a person by keeping him in the service when he is no longer able to perform efficient service.

Mr. ESCH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Gladly.

Mr. ESCH. The gentleman will notice it allows the Surgeon General to be reappointed at the expiration of the four-year term. He may serve several series of terms of four years.

Mr. STAFFORD. When his period of efficiency is at an end, then he is to be carried under this bill in the grade of senior surgeon. Oh, it is easy enough to understand what the purpose of that first term of four years is. If he is efficient, he will be reappointed; and as soon as his period of efficiency begins to abate, why then he is to be passed on and carried in the grade of senior surgeon, and the purpose is to carry him along after his years of usefulness are at an end.

Mr. DIES. What pension would he get?

Mr. STAFFORD. He would get the salary in the office of the grade of senior surgeon of forty-five hundred dollars. That would be his pay, whether efficient or not. He would, of course, continue to hold office, but the point is that as long as the Surgeon General is efficient he is to be continued for four-year terms in that position. As soon as he becomes inefficient or his years of efficiency begin to wane, then they pass him on, and under this second section he is kept in the grade of senior surgeon.

Further, I can not see where there is any similarity between the Public Health Service and the Army and Navy. I am not acquainted nor is this House generally acquainted with the reason for paying allowances for quarters to the naval and military officers. You might say of the Army and Navy officers that their duties are away from home, that they have no permanent place, and that we should provide for them at a certain fixed rate, but not so with the Surgeon General and many of these other surgeons. Many of these officials who are provided for in the Public Health Service have their homes right here in Washington, and they propose to have their homes here. If their salaries are not sufficient, let us increase the salaries, and not undertake in this way to increase them by allowances for quarters equal to those of similar officials in the Army and Navy. Another proposal, where they are used in comparison with the Army and Navy, is for the same allowance for transportation of baggage, 7,200 pesos, as if a traveling surgeon going around investigating health conditions in various places has as much baggage as a Navy or Army officer.

Mr. DIES. Does not the gentleman think if he is going to get \$6,000 a year, and when he finishes he is to get a pension for life, that he ought to have collected sufficient baggage to enable him to keep up that station of life?

Mr. STAFFORD. The Surgeon General, as the gentleman knows, does not travel at all. His domicile is here in Washington. This is nothing more than increasing salaries, and that is why I am opposed to it.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I yield one hour to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], or so much of that time as he may desire.

Mr. MANN. I want an hour's time; I may want to yield to somebody else.

Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry that out of the three hours which have been provided for general debate, one hour of which was yielded to me, that I have to take the time to explain what the bill is. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] did not explain it. My distinguished friend from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH], who spoke in favor of it, did not explain it. Both made speeches, good speeches, sound speeches, reflecting the sentiment of the House and the country with reference to the good work done by the Public Health Service. There is no one here who feels a greater interest in the Public Health Service or who has tried to be a better friend of the Public Health Service than I have, but there come times when it seems to me that Congress in appropriating the money out of the Treasury is compelled to say "Nay." The Public Health Service during my service in this House has had passed several laws increasing their compensation. Two years ago we passed a law increasing the basic pay in the Public Health Service. That does not represent the total pay, so that we made larger increases in the pay of that service than have been made in any other service of the Government in many years' time. Two years ago we increased the basic pay of the Surgeon General from \$5,000 to \$6,000; the basic pay of assistant surgeon from \$2,900 to \$4,000; senior

surgeons, from \$2,500 to \$3,500; surgeons, from \$2,500 to \$3,000; passed assistant surgeons, from \$2,000 to \$2,500; assistant surgeon from \$1,600 to \$2,000. These increases would have been sufficient to have satisfied any other employees of the Government, but those increases carried additional increases beside the ones I have enumerated. They, in fact, included, with longevity pay, the salaries of assistant surgeons from \$2,900 to \$5,000, not yet including allowances for rooms, which were \$600, making an increase from \$4,660 to \$5,600 a year. We increased the senior surgeons from \$3,500 to \$4,500, besides the allowance for rooms. We increased the surgeons from \$3,500 to \$4,000. We made a number of other increases of this character, besides the allowance for rooms.

Now, here is an increase, made two years ago, in the salaries of all of these employees or officials of the Government, ranging from the neighborhood of \$500 a year to \$1,000 a year—only two years ago. My Democratic friends on the Democratic side of the aisle are hardly in a position to claim that, as the result of Democratic policy, the cost of living has so increased in the last two years that there ought now to be a further increase in salaries. But certainly if there ought to be an increase anywhere in the Government service, it is not in the salaries of the higher-grade officials; it is in the salaries of those who draw pay from \$500 to \$1,500 a year.

Now what does this bill propose to do? Under the guise of furnishing commutation for rooms and light and heat it proposes a considerable increase in the actual compensation of these officers or employees of the Government. It is a funny thing that whenever you have one service of the Government enjoying certain privileges every other service of the Government would like to get the same privilege. The military branch of the Government, for reasons which are obvious to everybody, has always received special privileges in the way of compensation, retirement, and allowances everywhere in every country to a certain extent. Now the Public Health Service comes in and says—and it has been making this claim for some years—“Why, you allow a surgeon in the Army so much for commutation for quarters, so much for light and heat. We ought to receive the same allowance.” And for years they have urged that.

While I was a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for a number of years that claim was frequently urged, and I am glad to say that the committee never saw its way clear to allow the claim, as far as a committee report was concerned. I stated this morning that I had not agreed to a report to a bill at one time increasing the salaries of officers in this service. I am not sure that I was right about that. My recollection on these matters is somewhat hazy, because we have had these things before us so many times. I have never been in favor of an indirect method of compensation when you can get at it directly.

Two years ago the committee reported a bill to give the same allowances for rooms and light and heat that we are giving to the corresponding Army officers. Not only that, but in this Congress they reported the same bill. On December 15, 1913, they reported a bill to give to the officers of the Public Health Service the same commutation that was enjoyed by the Army. In this bill they make a slight reduction, and if we pass this bill the Public Health Service will again be before us in the next Congress seeking to have the compensation again increased so as to put them on a par with the Army surgeons, because the only excuse they ever have given for getting this increase in commutation for rooms and commutation for light and heat is that the Army surgeons have it.

Yet you do not quite put them on a par here. We will have to take it up again two years from now anyhow. They never will be satisfied until they get as much as they claim the Army surgeons get.

Only here the other day, on the Army appropriation bill, the officers had succeeded in getting incorporated into that bill as reported to the House a provision which when I called the attention of the chairman of the committee [Mr. HAY] to it he said he was not in favor of. He disapproved such a provision. That was a provision where the commutation was not enough to hire rooms in a big city or elsewhere, and then the Secretary of War could hire them regardless of expense. If \$12 per month per room would not hire a six or eight room flat, under that provision the Secretary of War could hire an eight-room flat on the basis of \$50 a month per room, and in some places, in some of the big cities, that is not considered an exorbitant rental.

Now, this bill proposes to increase the compensation for rooms. It proposes to allow the Surgeon General commutation for rooms, which he does not now enjoy, of \$864 a year; the

assistant surgeons general a commutation for rooms of \$864 a year as against \$600 which they now get; the senior surgeons a commutation of \$720 a year as against \$600 which they now get; a commutation to surgeons of \$720 a year as against \$600 which they now get; the passed assistant surgeons a commutation of \$576 a year as against \$480 which they now get; and the assistant surgeons a commutation of rooms of \$422 a year as against \$360 which they now get.

Those are not large increases in compensation. Why do they come for those? Each one of these officers received an increase two years ago of from \$500 to \$1,000 a year. In addition to the commutation of rooms, they now propose for the first time in this service to give a commutation of light and heat. It is proposed to give to the Secretary of the Treasury the power to make an allowance for light and heat; but, as a matter of fact, the allowance which is expected to be made, if allowed, is the allowance now made to certain other officers of the Government, and amounts for the Surgeon General to \$288 a year; to the Assistant Surgeon General, \$252 a year; to the senior surgeons, \$216 a year; to the surgeons, \$180 a year; to passed assistant surgeons, \$140 a year; and to assistant surgeons, \$108 a year.

Why should these men, efficient though they may be, receive this now proposed increase in their compensation in this indirect method of increasing compensation when two years ago they received a direct increase in compensation higher than has been granted to any other branch of the public service in many years? The salaries of the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, now called the Public Health Service, were never fixed by Congress prior to 1902.

By the act of January 4, 1899, it was provided that the medical officers of this service should be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and the salaries were fixed by regulation of the service, leaving the salaries open, where Congress could control them. Then we passed the act of July 1, 1902, fixing the salaries of these medical officers at the amounts at which they were then fixed by the regulations which they themselves had made. Then, in 1902, was the first time they were put upon a fixed salary basis. They were well satisfied at that time to receive the salaries which were then fixed by their own regulations, when they had the power to make the salaries what they chose. Then they came along and got longevity pay in addition—10 per cent for each 5 years up to 20 years, or an increase of 40 per cent.

Mr. ESCH. That did not apply to the Surgeon General, however.

Mr. MANN. No; the Surgeon General did not receive longevity pay. He received a flat salary of \$5,000 a year, which we raised two years ago to \$6,000 a year.

In addition to all of these allowances which have been referred to, the bill provides for an allowance for baggage not to exceed in any case 7,200 pounds. They now have an allowance for baggage and personal effects in changing positions—an allowance to surgeons of 2,000 pounds, past assistant surgeons of 1,600 pounds, and assistant surgeons of 1,200 pounds, to be sent as freight. This bill proposes to give them an allowance of 7,200 pounds. They never will be satisfied as long as they can work Congress easily, and I would not be if I were in their place. It is our business to determine whether salaries shall be increased. There is not an official of the Government, not one, from the President down to the charwomen, who would not like to have their salaries increased. Of course a few years ago we increased very largely the salary and allowances of the President. He has made no request since that time for an increase, but there are no other officials of the Government that I know of who have not requested and urged increases in their salaries since that time, including the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Vice President, Members of Congress, Army and Navy officers, everybody connected with the Government. Now, we can not give large increases to most of these people. Certainly those who have received the beneficent attention of Congress only in the last Congress ought to be willing to take a back seat for a little while on increases in salaries.

This bill contains some other provisions that I do not profess to understand very well. Section 2 provides that assistant surgeons shall be promoted to the grade of past assistant surgeons in the order of seniority, at the expiration of three years commissioned service, after satisfactory examination. Here is a promotion regardless of vacancies. That also means a considerable increase in salaries. It is true the language of the bill is such that we might argue about what it means, but there will be no argument about it in the Public Health Service if it becomes a law, because it directs that certain promotions shall be made, and they will be made.

The bill provides that certain officials shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Personally, I wish all of these appointments in the Public Health Service were to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury instead of by the President and confirmed by the Senate. I am not a believer in having too many offices confirmed by the very distinguished and able body at the other end of this Capitol. I think the President ought, in the main, to be allowed to name the men executing the laws under his direction, without requiring him to dicker with anybody else. [Applause.] But the Public Health Service officers are now appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. I do not know what reason actuated that distinguished body, which is the colleague of this body, in amending this bill so as to cut out their power of confirmation on a few officers named in this service. I wish they had gone further, and had cut out their power of confirmation over all appointments in the service.

For myself, I do not object at all to adding to this service certain officers and increasing their pay, because I assume—though I may not be correct about that—that it does not, in fact, add any officers, but only raises the pay of certain officers who are now in the service by authorizing their appointment as additional officers of the service.

Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to detain the House at this time. I may want to yield to somebody else, or make some further remarks.

If we are going to have any economy at all, we must refuse. We pay no money out of the Treasury which somebody has not first paid into the Treasury. On every hand we are beset to make an appropriation for this laudable purpose and that laudable purpose, and people complain because we do not make the appropriations. I have wandered around here several years without finding anybody yet haunting the Halls of this House, or this Capitol, or the streets of this city, seeking an opportunity to pay money into the Treasury. And very often those who are most insistent that appropriations shall be made to pay money out of the Treasury are the ones who kick the hardest when they are asked to contribute small sums to be paid into the Treasury. Now, if we are going to increase governmental salaries we have got to increase taxes. Why should we now select out this service, which received its increase, more than was warranted, two years ago, and now asks for a further increase in its compensation? The truth is, friend of the Public Health Service as I am, I am going to state that the Public Health Service has been largely demoralized during the past five or six years, because there has been a propaganda from the top to the bottom, spending time working for an increase in compensation, instead of performing the work for which the men are paid.

These men do not receive poor pay. They receive salaries for life. When anything happens to them they are put upon the waiting list, on good compensation. They come into this service knowing that promotions will come to them; that they are cared for for life at good pay. I have hoped for some years in vain that instead of spending their time lobbying for a bill to increase their pay, they would devote their time to the business for which the Public Health Service was created. If some of our eminent surgeons over there would write some popular article to aid people in protecting themselves from disease, we would readily publish them by the thousands and hundreds of thousands, to the great benefit of the people of the country. I get hold of the bulletins issued by that service. I do not profess to be a man of any great understanding, but I think my understanding is probably up to the average of the people of the United States. I have read what they sometimes call a popular bulletin, but I can not understand it. I assume, although it may not be correct, that the ordinary citizen who receives it can not understand it. If they will employ some men at half the salary they now receive, and they could easily do it, to write some popular information which people can understand, something on the order of the Farmers' Bulletins that the Agricultural Department sends out, and distribute it to the people of the country, they can render invaluable assistance in preventing or curing disease or supposed ills.

I see no hope of that, even if this bill passes. They will not have received the amount of commutation that they have been asking for and they will be coming before us again.

If the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which I regard as the greatest committee in this House, will tell these gentlemen, "Go and attend to your own business and do the work of the Government you are paid for; you ought to be satisfied," it would have a revivifying effect on the Public Health Service and would do more good than 40 increases in salary.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. I have been very much impressed with the gentleman's statement about the service. I have a high regard for the Public Health Service. I think the gentleman makes a very serious accusation against the Public Health Service when he says that they are lobbying for pay instead of attending to their business. I think that the House would be indebted to the gentleman from Illinois if he would give some specific instance on that point.

Mr. MANN. I shall not do it, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. I would like to know when they neglected the business of the Public Health Service.

Mr. MANN. I will ask the gentleman if he has never had any communication from them about it.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. I have not.

Mr. MANN. That is queer, coming from where the gentleman does. I have been frequently besieged by them.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. I would like to get some specific instance where they have neglected the public business.

Mr. MANN. A man can not put in his time in the public service trying to get an increase in salary without neglecting the public business. [Applause.]

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. I think that statement can be challenged.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman can challenge it; the gentleman would like to increase all salaries, I suppose.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. I would like to increase the salaries of the men to whom the gentleman referred in the early part of his speech, the poor clerks who get from \$500 to \$1,500. I think there is an indictment of the Republican Party when it was in power that it did not give it to them.

Mr. MANN. I did not refer to partisan politics in the matter, but of course when a distinguished gentleman like the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island rises that is the first thing that occurs to him—partisan politics. If the gentleman wants to be nonpartisan, if he wants to correct what he says was the fault of the Republican Party, let him vote against making a second increase of salary to these highly paid officials, and then we will see what he does about increasing the salaries of the poor clerks while his Democratic friends have control of the House, the control of the Senate, and the control of the Government of the country.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. I am ready to vote an increase.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman is ready to vote an increase, but he will not get a chance.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. I have a very high regard for the surgeons of this department who do this splendid work for the people.

Mr. MANN. And probably knows nothing about it.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. Who?

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. That is a very comprehensive charge.

Mr. MANN. A very comprehensive charge; and I am a very correct charger.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. I doubt the gentleman's statement; but I have had occasion to observe the work done by these people.

Mr. MANN. That is what I said, somebody has been after the gentleman.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. Nobody has been after me.

Mr. MANN. No one understands what this department is doing unless he goes out of the way to understand it.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. No one has been after me; I carry my intelligence with me.

Mr. MANN. I did not understand what the gentleman said, because he was talking when I was talking. He could not keep still when I wanted to answer him. I yield to the gentleman now.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. I have nothing more to say to the gentleman from Illinois. I speak very seldom in this House, and the gentleman from Illinois speaks frequently. I merely wished to state something that was within my own knowledge, to say a good word for a service that does very excellent work, and I think it comes with ill grace from the gentleman from Illinois to make a statement as to the knowledge of any man on such a bill and in such a nasty manner.

Mr. MANN. That is sweet tempered. I do not believe the gentlemen are familiar with the Public Health Service yet, but if he is it is because some of these people have been working upon him to support their proposition.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. No one has been working on me.

Mr. MANN. Well, working him then.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. No one has been working me.

Mr. MANN. Oh, well, they very often work people without their knowing it.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. I do not know what is working the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. Very often people are worked without their knowledge. I do not see this benefits anything. I endeavored to be courteous to the gentleman, but it does not seem to have any effect. The gentleman can vote for these increases if he wants to. Other gentlemen can do the same thing. I can see no occasion for granting a second increase in compensation to these employees of the Government within two or three years' time. [Applause.]

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES].

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I shall certainly get as much pleasure in voting against this measure as any small assault I have seen made on the Treasury. Of course I have witnessed some assaults here by valiant armies for much larger booty than this, and I have swatted those chargers upon the Treasury with more pleasure and appreciation than I shall in this case, because the loot that is sought to be abstracted here is not so large as it is usually in such cases.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in these brief 15 minutes it is unnecessary for me to say I wish that the human family might be healthy. I believe we all are on the side of health, although I am not so enthusiastic about throwing about the people all the regulations, inspections, investigations, suggestions, and advice on the part of the Government as to their health as some other gentlemen are in this Chamber.

I have no doubt that if those gentlemen, high priced, high paid, and learned, who are in the Health Service, had their way about it they would inspect every laborer in the country; they would inspect every farmer and probably require him, if the matter went as far as they would like it to go, to take his regular evening bath, keep his corns properly pared, and his nails manicured. [Laughter.] Indeed, the way we are traveling in this good Nation we will pretty soon provide supervisors for all the people in all the walks of life. Not only have we doctors to make folks stick out their tongues to see if they are in good health, not only have we now high-priced employees in the Forest Service going about over the country looking at the roots of trees and finding bugs upon them that are likely to destroy the forests, and having litigation with the homesteaders and incidentally eating up all of the forest-reserve funds in the payment of their salaries, but these activities will extend. We already have Government farmers going about, getting \$100 or more a month, telling the farmer how to work, without working any themselves incidentally; telling the farmer how to farm and himself having been a failure as a farmer. I do not know how far it will go. I do not know how small the individual will become, finally having his ears pinched to pay this tax and his back stripped to pay that tax to sustain a growing army of Federal employees, but I can see how that Government doctor, the farm expert, your Government forest expert, the bug picker, when he draws his salary through life and when he gets old gets a pension which the gentleman from Illinois says he is going to get—and they are going to get them—you know they are going to get pensions all right—I can see that your Government farmer will sit down and watch the toil of his fellows and laugh at them because he is on the pension roll. The old Government bug inspector will be going through the forests where he once idled away hours, drawing pay from the people, with his gun and dog as a sportsman. Oh, if we get this beautiful socialism that taxes the people on all the activities of their industrial lives in order to set over them a great swarming army of Federal employees and inspectors the people will be wonderfully protected—wonderfully protected against every idea and every initiative and every personal individual ambition through all their lives. We know all the wastebaskets are filled in the morning with reports of bureaus and commissions. We have got one for everything. No bug is too little and no social problem is too great but that we manufacture a bureau or commission of some kind with salaried fellows [applause] to look after the insects and to look after the problems.

Now, I would be better pleased about this matter if this Bureau of Health would stick to the health business, and I candidly confess I have not read all the numerous bulletins with which I fill my wastebasket every morning from the Health Service any more than you gentlemen, but I just happened this morning, because I knew this bill was coming up, to glance at one of their health bulletins. The first word in that health bulletin, the first line, reads like this—get it; it is worth your while to get it:

The spirit of individualism is rapidly passing out of modern society. [Laughter.]

Mr. JACOWAY. Is that a health scientist?

Mr. DIES. That is Dr. Schereschewsky.

Now, you laugh at that, but I will give you the letters composing the word and let you see if you can pronounce it. It is "S-c-h-e-r-e-s-c-h-e-w-s-k-y." [Renewed laughter.] But he told the truth. I am not making fun of his name. He is not responsible for that. I have no doubt but that he is a learned Socialist, and he told the truth when he said "The spirit of individualism is rapidly passing out of modern society." And you and I, who hold the commission of the American people under this Constitution, under this representative democracy, are helping individualism to pass out of modern society. When the people clamor for relief from the burdens of taxation we appoint a commission at the people's expense to see about it. Do the people want relief from their taxes, we tax them more to find out why they are grumbling. [Laughter.]

Now, this bulletin by this gentleman tells a few of the things they want to do. I wish I had time to go more fully into some of the things that not only this gentleman wants to do but other uplifters in this Government, and I serve notice now, so that any gentleman may run who wants to run, that on some one of these days I am going to get an hour on an appropriation bill, and I am going to prove what this gentleman says, that by legislation in this Chamber and in this Congress and in the past Congresses and in this administration and in the administrations of the past we are helping to do in all our legislation just what this doctor says, "killing the spirit of individualism" and setting up in this country a bureaucracy, a Government of commissions, and we are coming rapidly to a Government of socialism. [Applause.]

Well, he goes on here, and on page 5 of this bulletin and lays out the plans that the Bureau of Health has for the safeguarding of the health of the American people:

First, the prevention of the introduction and control of communicable diseases; the detection of physical defects and diseases in their incipency among workers; the adaptation of work to the physical condition of the worker.

In other words, when they inspect the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] they are likely to tell him that he is working too hard. [Laughter.] And whenever they inspect me they will probably tell me that I am not working hard enough. [Laughter.]

Now, taking that one idea about suiting the man to the job, these learned Socialists who are going to get all this money out of the Government and draw pensions when they get so that they can not work are going to tell everybody the kind of job they are fit for, and, of course, along with that will go the Government power to make a man do what he is fit to do and prevent him from doing what he is not fit to do. [Laughter.] Listen:

Adaptation of the work to the physical condition of the worker. It is evident that certain classes of work require certain physical qualifications or the absence of physical defects or diseases.

Now, if a man has the hookworm and they find him working out in the field they will take him and say, as one of your quasi parents in this paternal Government, "My good friend, you are too much infested with hookworm to go on with this work. You should be given a lighter employment."

And right in this connection, if I might say it without being officious, I wish to remind you that it is now being propagated all over the country that the Government owes everybody a job, and this gentleman evidently has that in mind when he says the job should suit the man and the man should suit the job. [Laughter.]

Now, I have no disposition in the world to be facetious about this question, but I want to say to this House that we are treading on dangerous ground. I can speak of one little incident that I spoke of the other day with more elaboration, because you will not charge me with playing politics when I say it, and that is this: As we add to the employees of the Government we increase our difficulties in this House with respect to the courage with which we can meet public questions.

For instance, you take the rural carriers of the country. They are as powerful in my district as they are in yours. They are generally good men. They generally do about half as much work as does the farmer to whom they deliver mail. They receive generally more than twice as much pay as the farmer, and nearly always have much less than half of his investment. But the rural carrier is organized, and he is looking at us, and he is watching us, and we are afraid of him; and for all these years we have gone on increasing his pay every year that he has asked for it, I believe, and we will continue to do it unless the people generally shall wake up, which I am looking for almost any time. [Laughter.]

We not only give the rural carrier from two to five times as much as the farmer, whose servant he is, can make, but we give

him free accident insurance and a little free life insurance, I believe, and when the Postmaster General tells us that we could save the people who are served, the taxpayers of the country, \$17,000,000 a year by having this work done in a businesslike way, by contract, we in effect say to him, "How dare you put your hands upon the rural carriers of this country, who are looking at us and watching us all the time, in order to relieve the taxpayers, whom we can satisfy by an offer to buy their cotton and invest the money in railroads in Alaska or invest the money in ships to go to sea?" [Laughter.] If the rural carrier wants something, we pay him in cash out of the pockets of the people. If, however, the people want something, we tell them we will make them happy by building railroads up in Alaska and by having ships sail the seas. [Laughter and applause.] When the taxpayers of this country want something we tax them still further to give them relief.

That is the truth. I appeal to you as one patriot to other patriots, as one citizen of this Republic to other citizens of the Republic: How will it be with us when the Government gets into these other activities? What will be the eloquence in the other Chamber when a Senator arises in his place to ask increased pay for a poor sailor? How our friends will bleed and die here when a conductor or brakeman from Alaska comes in with his ears frozen off and his toes frozen off. If you grant a pension to a rural carrier with two legs in a moderate climate, in the Temperate Zone, how will Senators and Congressmen stand up against the demands of men who have braved the briny ocean amidst its stormy waves and the other fellow who has just come back from Alaska frozen stiff as an icicle? [Applause and laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 25 minutes.

Mr. MANN. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas, if he wants it. [Applause.]

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I can not only use that five minutes, but I could use five hours in calling upon you to rally round the flag of individualism, round the flag of the old Republicanism and the old Democracy of this country, as against this socialism which is leading the people into the fallacy of Government ownership. And I am going to use more time in this Chamber and out of it, and I am going to stand for the man who pays the taxes. I am going to stand for the individual against the Government. I am going to stand for the people who have been hoodwinked with false promises. I am going to stand for the farmer in my district, who has been told that the Government ought to buy his cotton, and I am going to tell him that he is being deceived by gentlemen who know full well that the Government has nothing to buy cotton with. [Applause.] I believe, gentlemen of this Chamber, that a little innocent demagoguery is a good thing in Congress, but we are carrying it too far. From this Chamber and from the other Chamber at the other end of this Capitol we are educating the people to believe that the Government ought to buy their produce, that the Government ought to find a job for them and pay them a salary, that the Government ought to look after their health, that the Government ought to take care of them when they are old and in poverty. I hope that gentlemen will tell the people that the Government can do nothing of the kind, and that the Government never will do anything except to spend money and tax the pockets of the people. I wish the American people to know that all the Government can do is to give them a fair and equal chance in the race of life. Let the farmer alone, to stand upon his manhood, to work out his destiny in his fields, and stop teaching him that it is the duty of this Government to buy his produce or lend him money upon it. Let those who want to escape the ills of poverty learn the truth. Do not keep on taxing them and making them poorer when you tax them, but tell them the truth, that they must labor and practice economy if they would escape poverty. That will do for this time, but I am going to get some time to make a speech on these questions. I know I have not as much sense as many of you gentlemen have. Probably you can make better speeches than I can; but I have just enough sense to know that, small as I am, I do not love an easy place in Congress well enough to keep on holding it and eating the taxes of the people without telling them the truth, and that we are deceiving them about the functions of government and about the duty that the Government owes them and what they ought to expect from the Government. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY].

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I hope I may have the attention of the gentleman from Texas [Mr.

DIES], who has just taken his seat, because I feel sure that if he had read one of the recent bulletins issued by the Health Department he would withdraw any insinuation that he may have made that they are not worthy of their hire and that they ought not to have pensions. I want to read to him bulletin No. 40, issued by the United States Public Health Service, for release January 22, 1915:

[Health news.—Issued by the United States Public Health Service. For release January 22, 1915, No. 40.]

DO YOU KNOW YOUR AGE AND BIRTHDAY?

How old are you? When were you born? See if you really know. See if your children know how old they are.

Do not laugh at these simple questions until you try the test. Assume that you were born on March 16, and that you are 16 years old, in what year were you born?

According to a recent issue of the Public Health Reports it is a common occurrence to find school children, even high-school pupils in the junior and senior years, who can not tell how old they are, or who, if they know their age, can not tell accurately in what year they were born.

Now I call attention to the rest of this, particularly to the Members who have been inclined to think that these bulletins are not necessary to the public.

You will need this information when you apply for a marriage license—

I commend that to my distinguished friend from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLET] and my distinguished friend from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] and my distinguished friend from Nebraska [Mr. KINKAID], old bachelors, all.

You will need this information when you apply for a marriage license, or in registering for voting, or in seeking a Government position, or in case you claim that you are heir to a fortune that is going to some other person. You may have to go under oath as to your age when you pay your customs duties upon return from your next European trip, so you should practice up.

I commend that to my Democratic friends.

In some of our States there is no birth registration, so you may not be able to prove from the records that you ever were born—

Think what a calamity that would be to people going around over the country, not knowing that they ever had been born. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER. What is the gentleman reading from?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. From Bulletin No. 40, issued by the United States Public Health Service, for release to the newspapers January 22, 1915. It is a part of the advertising scheme that this Government is paying for, to which I have attempted to call attention on several occasions, which I think is absolutely in violation of the law. This is printed in the department in violation of the law, which provides that all printing shall be done in the Government Printing Office. They evade that by printing it in this form—some sort of a manifold-ing device—

This might be embarrassing to you if you want to marry in Europe.

Perhaps the easiest way to remember you are is to form some jingle or rhyme on your birth year. For instance: "In 1897 little Johnnie came from heaven," or "In 1882 little Susie began to boo."

[Laughter.]

Never mind what the rhyme is, just so you remember it, and if, after reaching the age of 40, you want to prove that you are only 23 years old, just change the rhyme, and perhaps people will believe you when you repeat the jingle to prove your youth.

Mr. BUTLER. Is not that a fake?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. No; it is no fake.

Mr. MANN. It was published in the papers the other day.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. And sent out to all the newspapers of the country in franked envelopes.

Mr. BUTLER. I will take the gentleman's word for it; but it seems incredible.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. It was mailed to papers, to be released on the 22d day of January, 1915. It was brought to me to show the character of bulletins that Congress permits the department to publish in violation of law. I was waiting for an opportunity to call attention to the character of these bulletins and to show how valuable they are and how we ought to continue the appropriation of money to pay for them.

Mr. NORTON. That bulletin was prepared by a distinguished surgeon, I suppose, who receives a salary of \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I do not know who it was prepared by, but I know where it comes from and that it is an official bulletin, and it is but little more silly than others that are issued by other departments.

Mr. MANN. This is really one of the most important bulletins that has been issued by the department in several years' time. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentlemen on the other side if they want to use any more time?

Mr. MANN. I am willing to wait until the gentleman has used some of his time.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, how does the time stand?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia has 48 minutes remaining, the gentleman from Illinois has 17 minutes, and the gentleman from Minnesota 10 minutes.

Mr. ADAMSON. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND].

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, the speech of the chairman of the committee and the speech of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH], a prominent Republican member of the committee, in favor of this proposed bill, were bottomed chiefly on the argument that in some way or other the men in this particular service were not enjoying advantages which are enjoyed by officers detailed in other services. A great deal was said about the importance of this service and the distinguished manner in which these gentlemen were fulfilling their duty.

That may all be admitted without admitting the necessity for this legislation. One of the greatest difficulties we have to contend with is this standing argument that some branch of the Government service is not enjoying in every possible way all the advantages and pay and emoluments and privileges that are enjoyed by other branches of the service. To refuse to extend these privileges is not discriminating against any branch of the service. It is true that as to the Army and the Navy we furnish commutation and quarters, because, as I take it, we own the Army and the Navy. Every minute of the 24 hours of a soldier belongs to his country. It educates him, it clothes him, it feeds him, it tells him where he shall live, what he shall eat and wear. But that does not extend to the civil service of the United States. There is no more reason for extending it to men who are not officers of the Army and the Navy than there is to extending it to postmasters or any other branch of the civil service. Why should we furnish quarters for these gentlemen? I have no doubt that there are many men serving as postmasters who would like to have us pay their house rent. I have no doubt that there are many serving in other capacities who would like to have their rent, fuel, and lights paid for. Without any reflection on the committee or upon this branch of the public service, I say that this is a wrong time for this House to begin extending this kind of privileges. [Applause.] They say it is only \$46,000. Of course it is only \$46,000, as an entering wedge; but how much more can we extend the principle? It is said that these gentlemen will leave the service if we do not take better care of them. I have heard that argument used about every branch of the public service. Unfortunately, all pay in the public service has not reached the point where it ought to be, but it is no more true of this branch of the service than any other. We are confronted with the absolute necessity of practicing economy in the public service. We have only got a certain amount of money to expend, and it belongs to the taxpayers of the country and not to the Members of this House.

Mr. GOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. No; I can not. We are full of sentiment, of liberality, of generosity, to men who happen to be in the public service, forgetting our obligations to the people whose money is put into the Treasury. Not a dollar can be taken out of the Treasury until the taxpayer puts it in there. We forget that our expenditures must be limited to the economical needs of the Government wisely and efficiently administered. [Applause.]

I say that this is the wrong time for the Democratic Party or any committee to begin even with a \$46,000 expenditure of this nature. Now, I take it that these gentlemen will not resign from the service. I take it that this advanced pay given them a few years ago will satisfy them on the question of pay. I take it that they have been as well taken care of as any other branch of the public service, and now at this particular time I know it is popular to talk about economy and very unpopular to practice it. [Applause.]

When you put your finger on a thing and say we ought not to spend \$46,000, gentlemen say this is the wrong place to practice economy; but you must economize somewhere and everywhere or there will be no economy at all. If any man can come in and say because this branch is meritorious it must have special privileges, other gentlemen will advance the same argument about every branch of the public service. I hope this bill will not be passed, not because I have any feeling against the service, not because I am not in full and entire sympathy with the great committee that reports it, but because I believe the sacredness of the Public Treasury is far and beyond the granting of any special advantage to these gentlemen benefited by this bill. [Applause.]

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS].

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, this bill is reported from the committee of which I have the honor to be a member; and since I

have only five minutes, I am not going to undertake to go into the details, but I want to say one thing and endeavor to impress it upon the members of this committee. Thousands of dollars are now being spent on a propaganda in the interest of what is called the national defense, providing for the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, to protect this country against imagined foreign invasion, of which there is not the slightest probability. More people die in the United States every year from preventable diseases than will ever die by reason of military invasion by any foreign nation. We sit here and vote \$15,000,000 to build one useless battleship and then preach economy about the expenditure of a few dollars in promoting the public health, which is a real method of national defense. I get tired of hearing economy preached over little things like this, and yet when the naval bill comes in here, with a hundred and forty or a hundred and fifty millions of dollars of practically useless expenditure, gentlemen get alarmed and cry out that battleships are needed, costing many millions, while insidious diseases are prowling abroad over the land killing thousands, hundreds of thousands of individuals, from which the people might to some extent be protected by this expenditure; but when we say a word about national defense through national health agencies there is always an awful hue and cry made in behalf of economy.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Because this bill will not support one of the great steel manufactories in furnishing material to build battleships, which, when built, in order to be safe, must be as far away from sea water as possible.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. If the gentleman does not ask me too hard a question, yes.

Mr. CALLAWAY. In order to get these little fellows to stand by the big fellows, the method is to give a little hand-out, is it not?

Mr. SIMS. Well, I have never had much experience along that line, so I can not answer.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Does not the gentleman know it is a fact that if a little hand-out is not given in the way of a little pension and a little life insurance, the result being an increase of salary, that the populace would rise en masse against these hundred-million-dollar outrages we perpetrate here from year to year?

Mr. SIMS. I can not agree with the gentleman, not having looked into the facts; but these hundred-million-dollar outrages are voted because of a propaganda of fear that scare the people into supporting such propositions, while many more people die of diseases which may be prevented by a small additional expenditure. But when it comes to doing something for the people that does not require the maintaining of shipyards and steel plants there is a terrible hue and cry about it. Now I yield to others who know better than myself about the increases, but I do not think that this House ought to refuse to appropriate reasonable maintenance to the Public Health Service, a life-saving service, while we vote hundreds of millions of dollars to a life-destroying service. As far as I am concerned, I believe in being a little consistent. Defense, when nobody threatens; defense, when there is no danger to anybody except somebody not making as much money as they otherwise could make out of their manufacturing plants. They scare people in order to cause them to favor millions of useless and unnecessary expenditures, all intended to destroy life; but when it comes to doing a little something to prevent diseases, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and help stamp them out, it is awfully extravagant. Members will vote for the battleships, cruisers, submarines, and flying machines with which to destroy life, but not one cent for anything that will preserve life.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, it is probable I will use all of my remaining time in one speech, and I will ask the gentleman on the other side to proceed.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from California [Mr. J. R. KNOWLAND].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. J. R. KNOWLAND. Mr. Chairman, this bill comes from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with a unanimous report. The members of this committee after hearing all the evidence came to the unanimous decision that it was no more than just and proper that the officers of this service should be placed upon a parity, as far as salaries, grades, and allowances are concerned, with the officers in the medical service of the Army and of the Navy. We in Cali-

fornia feel particularly grateful to the Public Health Service. A few years ago bubonic plague made its appearance in California, and it was through the prompt and aggressive action of this service that that disease was eradicated. A successful campaign against infected rats was waged. It was also discovered that squirrels were susceptible to this disease. A campaign was also carried on for the extermination of those rodents.

These and other measures adopted resulted in the disappearance of that dread disease from California, the Pacific coast, and, in fact, from the entire Nation. When my friend from the South, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], was attacking this bill I could not help but recall that a few years ago—I believe it was in 1905—when yellow fever broke out in New Orleans you did not find at that time any Member of this House from Texas or from any other of the Southern States attacking and belittling the Public Health Service.

Once before, in 1878, yellow fever broke out in New Orleans, before the Public Health Service was available for this important work, and the ravages of this disease resulted in the loss of millions of dollars to the people of the South—a loss not sustained during the last outbreak, because of the high efficiency of this service.

I wish Members of this House could take the time to go over the last annual report of the Public Health Service. You would learn that the administrative supervision of the work is conducted through seven divisions, giving you some idea of the activities of the service:

- First. Scientific research and sanitation.
- Second. Foreign and insular quarantine and immigration.
- Third. Domestic (interstate) quarantine.
- Fourth. Sanitary reports and statistics.
- Fifth. Marine hospitals and relief.
- Sixth. Personnel and accounts.
- Seventh. Miscellaneous.

I turn now to page 16 of this report, dealing with the problems which have been studied during the past year. I read:

Problems studied: Among the diseases of man investigated in the several laboratories and in the field during the year are beriberi, diphtheria, endemic goiter, hookworm disease, leprosy, typhoid fever, malaria, pellagra, trachoma, tuberculosis, typhus fever, and certain occupational diseases.

Many people imagine that the hookworm disease is found only in tropical climates, but it is a fact that it is found in many of the States of this Union.

They are also investigating the water supply and sewage, comprising three distinct lines of study, namely, the pollution of rivers and coastal waters, the disposal of sewage, and the treatment of industrial wastes.

They have also taken up the question of railroad sanitation. This is important to everyone who rides upon the railroads of the United States. They are examining the drinking water. They are seeing that sleeping cars are properly fumigated, and they are doing many other things that have a tendency to protect the health of the great traveling public.

In the last 26 years there has been only one increase in the salaries of men connected with this service, but during this same period we have enacted over 22 different laws, placing additional duties and burdens upon the men engaged in this service. I want to refer just briefly to just a few of these laws which place additional burdens and responsibilities upon the men in charge of this service, placing the others in the Record.

In 1891 we provided for the medical inspection of immigrants, that the medical inspection of immigrants should be made by the medical officers of this service. In 1894 we passed an act for extending the benefits of the marine hospitals to the keepers and crews of life-saving stations. We passed an act in 1895 providing for the prevention of the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the District of Columbia, under the direction of men of this service. We provided in 1899 for the investigation as to the origin and prevalence of leprosy in the United States, coming under the jurisdiction of the men of this service. We provided in 1900 for the establishment of quarantine stations in Porto Rico, and extending the United States quarantine regulations to that country.

During the Christmas holidays I had the pleasure of visiting the island of Porto Rico, and I found that the men of this service had in 1913 wiped out the bubonic plague which had been found on the island. It was by their prompt action that an epidemic of that plague was prevented.

We passed in 1902 an act providing for the building of a hygienic laboratory for the investigation of infectious and contagious diseases, and this also came under the jurisdiction of the Public Health Service. In 1902, also, we passed an act authorizing the President to utilize the services of these men

in time of threatened or actual war; and I want to say in that connection that there never has been a war in which the United States was a party where this service has not cooperated with the medical officers of the Army and of the Navy.

In 1902, also, we passed an act to regulate the sale of virus, serum, toxin, and such products in the District of Columbia, to regulate the traffic in such articles, and so forth. The administration of this law was placed under this department. In 1903 we provided for the physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens, and that these examinations should be made by the members of this bureau. We provided in 1905 for the publication of the annual reports and bulletins of the Hygienic Laboratory and of the Yellow Fever Institute of the service.

I might say in connection with the criticisms which have been made against certain publications of this department—and I know that my friend from the State of Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY], while he criticizes this bulletin, does not criticize the Public Health Service, because he knows of the splendid work they have accomplished on the Pacific coast.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. ADAMSON. Does the gentleman desire more time?

Mr. J. R. KNOWLAND. A little more; yes.

Mr. ADAMSON. I yield to the gentleman five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for five minutes more.

Mr. J. R. KNOWLAND. Mr. Chairman, I am inclined myself to criticize the recent press bulletin issued by the department, which has been read during the debate. I have no doubt it was issued, although it hardly seems possible. I am inclined to severely criticize the issuance of bulletins of that kind. But that does not mean that every bulletin issued by this department is of a like character.

I want to call your attention here to a number of bulletins that have been issued by the Public Health Service that are of great benefit to the people generally throughout the United States. I have here one on the "Summer care of infants." That is of particular importance, not perhaps to some of our bachelor colleagues whose names were mentioned a few moments ago, but to the people generally who are raising children it is of great value. Another is "Diphtheria, its prevention and control." Here is another bulletin of great value to the people of the country, "What is a safe drinking water?" "Prevention of malaria" is a bulletin of importance, and "The water supply of ships" is another.

I might enumerate a great many other bulletins issued by this department which are of great service to the people of the United States.

Typhoid fever is a preventable disease. We are told that in the United States about 450,000 persons are incapacitated and about 35,000 die of this disease annually. The Public Health Service is doing a great work in educating the people as to methods for the prevention of this disease.

These men are engaged in a hazardous work, fully as hazardous as that of the medical officers in the Army and Navy of the United States. I believe that just as many men lose their lives in this service as lose their lives in similar service in the Army and Navy. It seems to me that the least we can do is to place them, as nearly as we can—which we have endeavored to do in this bill—upon an equality with the officers of the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy.

I agree with my friend from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD], and would prefer to see an appropriation made directly for salaries, omitting allowances; but the various departments of the Government have adopted that policy, and, as long as they have, and these laws remain upon the statute books, the members of our committee do not feel that we can change the entire system.

But the main question is, Are these men entitled to this increase? Are they entitled to the same pay as the Medical Corps of the Army and the Navy? After careful investigation, considering the splendid work which these officers are doing in every section of the United States in protecting the health of the people, to a greater extent than many of us realize, I believe that the least we can do is to pass this bill and place them upon a footing equal with like officers of the medical service of the Army and Navy. [Applause.]

LIST OF ACTS OF CONGRESS PASSED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1889, WHICH HAVE GRANTED ADDITIONAL POWERS AND IMPOSED ADDITIONAL DUTIES UPON THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

No. 1. An act to regulate appointments in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Approved January 4, 1889.

No. 2. An act to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one State to another, and so forth. Approved March 27, 1890.

No. 3. An act in amendment to the various acts relative to immigration, and so forth. Approved March 3, 1891.

This act provided that the medical inspection of immigrants should be made by medical officers of the service.

No. 4. An act granting additional powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service. Approved February 15, 1893.

This act provided for maritime and interstate quarantine; for the collection and publication of sanitary reports and statistics throughout the world; for rules and regulations to be used and complied with by vessels in foreign ports; for the treatment of infected vessels; empowered the President to prohibit the introduction of persons or property for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease from foreign countries; and authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to take over State quarantine stations.

No. 5. An act extending the benefits of the marine hospitals to the keepers and crews of the life-saving stations. Approved August 4, 1894.

No. 6. An act making appropriations, and so forth, for the District of Columbia. Approved March 2, 1895.

This act provided for the prevention of the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the health officer of the District and the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine-Hospital Service, and for the establishment and maintenance of a disinfecting service.

No. 7. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. Approved March 2, 1895.

This act provided for the experimental investigation of the treatment and prevention of smallpox.

No. 8. An act for the investigation of leprosy. Approved March 2, 1899.

This act provided for an investigation as to the origin and prevalence of leprosy in the United States.

No. 9. An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and so forth. Approved April 12, 1900.

This act provided for the establishment of quarantine stations in Porto Rico and extending the United States quarantine regulations to that country.

No. 10. An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii. Approved April 30, 1900.

This act provided for the establishment of quarantine stations in the Territory of Hawaii and extended the quarantine regulations of the United States to that country.

No. 11. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Approved March 3, 1901.

This act provided for the buildings for the Hygienic Laboratory, and for the investigation of infectious and contagious diseases and matters pertaining to the public health.

No. 12. An act to amend an act (approved Feb. 15, 1893) granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties, and so forth. Approved March 3, 1901.

This act added three sections to the act of February 15, 1893, the first of which provided for the designation of boundaries of the quarantine grounds and anchorage, and provided a penalty for trespass thereon, provided punishment for false statements relative to the sanitary conditions of vessels, and so forth. The second additional section provided that any vessel sailing from any foreign port without a bill of health shall be subject to quarantine measures, and so forth. The third additional section clothed medical officers of the service with authority to act as quarantine officers, and while so serving to take declarations and administer oaths.

No. 13. An act to increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States Marine-Hospital Service. Approved July 1, 1902.

This act changed the name of the service; provided that the salaries and allowances of the commissioned medical officers shall be the same as provided by the regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service; created the grade of assistant surgeon general in the bureau; authorized the President to utilize the service in times of threatened or actual war; created an advisory board for the Hygienic Laboratory; authorized the appointment of competent persons to take charge of the various divisions of the Hygienic Laboratory; authorized conferences with State or Territorial boards of health with the service; authorized the collection of mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics; and authorized the President to prescribe rules for the conduct of the service.

No. 14. An act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate

interstate traffic in said articles, and so forth. Approved July 1, 1902.

No. 15. An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States. Approved March 3, 1903.

This act provided that the physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the service, and required that said officers shall have certain special qualifications.

No. 16. Public resolution No. 20. Joint resolution providing for the publication of the annual reports and bulletins of the Hygienic Laboratory and of the yellow-fever institute of the service. Approved February 24, 1905.

No. 17. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and so forth. Approved March 3, 1905.

This act repealed the act of June 26, 1884, which made a permanent appropriation of the receipts for duties on tonnage for the expenses of maintaining the Marine-Hospital Service, and directed the preparation of annual estimates.

No. 18. An act to provide for the investigation of leprosy in Hawaii. Approved March 3, 1905.

This act provided for the establishment of leprosy investigation stations in Hawaii; for the detail or appointment of medical officers, pharmacists, and employees; and directed the preparation of regulations for the administrative government of said stations.

No. 19. An act to further protect the public health and make more effective the national quarantine. Approved June 19, 1906.

This act provided for the control, direction, and management of quarantine stations, and so forth; directed that such stations be established at suitable places on the coast line; and authorized the detention and disinfection of vessels and the treatment of sick in hospitals until all danger of infection and contagion had been removed.

No. 20. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. Approved March 4, 1911.

This act provided for the admission into marine hospitals for study of persons with infectious or other diseases affecting the public health.

No. 21. An act to change the name of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and so forth, approved August 14, 1907.

This act provides that the Public Health Service may study and investigate the diseases of men and conditions influencing the spread and propagation thereof, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution, either directly or indirectly, of the navigable streams and lakes of the United States, and it may from time to time issue information in the form of publications for the use of the public.

The sundry civil bill of 1914 appropriated \$200,000 to carry out the provisions of this act.

No. 22. An act to provide for the construction of two revenue cutters, approved June 24, 1914, contained the following provision:

Provided, That, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, any of the revenue cutters provided for in this act, or any other revenue cutter now or hereafter in commission, may be used to extend medical and surgical aid to the crews of American vessels engaged in the deep-sea fisheries under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, and the said Secretary is hereby authorized to detail for duty on revenue cutters such surgeons and other persons of the Public Health Service as he may deem necessary.

An Executive order approved January 4, 1900, extended the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States to the Philippine Islands and directed that the same be administered by medical officers of the service.

An Executive order approved July 28, 1900, extended the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States to the ports of Cape Nome and Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and directed that medical officers of the service be detailed for the purpose of administering the same.

An Executive order approved February 28, 1906, directed the detail of sanitary boards for the purpose of making inspections of Government buildings.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. ADAMSON. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] such time as he wishes to use.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] is recognized for such time as he wishes to use.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this bill, because I believe it is an absolutely just measure. This is not the time to increase largely public expenditures, and there are many bills that might come before this House at some other

time that I would then favor, which if they made great charges upon the Public Treasury at this time I would not vote for, if they should come before the House. But this bill is not in that category. The total increased expenditures proposed by this bill amount to \$49,000. That is the beginning and the end of it. The sole reason for the bill is to put a lot of deserving men on an equality with other deserving men in the Federal service.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Will the gentleman tell us why these men are more deserving than the employees of the Agricultural Department?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes; I can tell the gentleman a good many reasons why they are more deserving. These men in their work take their lives in their hands. They are battling for humanity. [Applause.] I do not mean to reflect on the civil-service employees of this Government, but most of them are battling for themselves. We have fixed a status for Army and Navy surgeons, in reference to pay, commutation for quarters, and other incidentals. Now, we have some inefficient men in both the Army and the Naval service, but most of the men who are Army doctors and Navy doctors are not only efficient, but they are men of splendid ability, and the pay that they receive from the Government of the United States is not at all commensurate with the compensation they would receive if they practiced their profession in private life.

Now, the men, at least in the Army, have an honor compensation as well as a pay compensation, because in the Army they carry the actual rank of an Army officer. I believe that is not true of the Navy, and it is not true of this Public Health Service. Here are men in this Public Health Service who have stood as a barrier against disease when it was about to attack the people of the United States in times of epidemic. My people in the Southland owe more to these men in the Public Health Service of the United States than to any other branch of the service that I know of. When I was a boy it was not an unusual thing to see epidemics of yellow fever roll up from the Gulf coast into the Southland, at the cost of thousands of lives and to the disturbance of our entire business conditions. I have seen a shotgun quarantine against yellow fever in Alabama from one end of the State to the other, when trains had to go through the State with the windows down and the doors locked. In those times this little body of men in the Public Health Service were the men who went to the front. They were the men who were on the firing line. They were the men who protected the lives of the people, not against a foreign enemy, but against an insidious foe. You provide for an Army and Navy to protect you against the possibilities of war in the future, which may never come, and with God's help I hope the people of this country will never have to call upon the Army and Navy in the future to protect us against a foreign foe. [Applause.] But these men of this Public Health Service are called on to protect the body politic against an insidious foe that is at our door every day and every night. No man here can tell when an epidemic of smallpox or some other serious disease may break out in his congressional district, and then it will be this Public Health Service that will come to the rescue and risk their lives to protect the people. Why, officers in this service have died in recent years in the discharge of their duty.

Now, all this bill asks is that you give these men the same compensation for quarters and for other incidentals of that kind that you give to the Army and Navy. You give it to some of them now, if they happen to be stationed where the Government has quarters, but if they are ordered to a station where there are no quarters—and that is what happens when they are ordered to some place on the firing line, where there is an epidemic—you not only want them to sacrifice their quarters, but you want them to be at an additional expense in renting quarters when you order them out on the firing line.

Mr. HARDY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will.

Mr. HARDY. In my State it is very frequently the case that smallpox finds a lodgment in some little section of my county or of my district. The county physician is under a special obligation to look after that. He does it, and the position of county physician is very much sought after. It is not supposed to be very dangerous, nevertheless it may have that element of danger. What I wish to know is, Will all these county officials be on the pay roll of the Government in case they treat patients?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Not at all; they are not in the service. They are mere volunteers, but these men spend their entire lives in the service.

Mr. HARDY. Will the Government undertake to utilize these men?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Let me give the gentleman an instance. Many years ago, when Dr. Wyman was at the head of the service, we had an epidemic of smallpox in my own district. It was a mining district. A large number of employees, many of them negroes, who are hard to control, were in the mines. Our doctors in that district, able, successful men in private practice, men who of necessity could not devote all of their time to this work, battled with it for a number of months, until the epidemic became so great that it was threatening the whole section of the State. Then it was that, at my request, the Public Health Service—it was known by a different name at that time—sent their officers there, organized the forces, brought about compulsory vaccination, and perfected an organization that drove the smallpox out of that community; and it never has been there since. That was a great service.

Mr. HARDY. Why should these men who perform the work for the United States have a pension any more than the local men?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The gentleman misunderstands the scope of this bill. This is not a pension bill. The whole thing in this bill is this: These men are in the employ of the Federal Government as surgeons and assistant surgeons of the Public Health Department. They have a definite duty to perform, just exactly as the surgeon in the Army and the surgeon in the Navy have their duties to perform. Their business is to make investigations to protect the public health.

Mr. HARDY. The reason I asked the question is because the gentleman spoke of putting them in the same line as the Army and the Navy, and I supposed that it was a proposition for pension, with other things.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. This has nothing to do with direct pay or retirement pay of these officers; that is in the law now, although I do not know exactly what the provisions are. But the Army and Navy surgeons are given compensation for quarters in places where the Government has not quarters. This bill, in the main, is to give these men in this Public Health Service the same compensation for quarters, a house to live in, that is given to the surgeons in the Army and the surgeons in the Navy, and even given to the men in the Revenue-Cutter Service.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will.

Mr. SHERWOOD. In the State of Ohio we have a State board of public health, and in all the municipalities we have local boards of public health. What is the necessity for duplicating this work? Is it because they have superior experience?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That goes to the question of the organization of the service and not to this bill. The reason is that these men make it their business, their entire business, to study questions of epidemics, to make investigations and be prepared to meet these questions, and that is the policy of the Government now. It is not a question of whether you will adopt a new service.

Mr. SHERWOOD. The members of the health departments in the State of Ohio, both State and municipal, devote all their time to the business.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say that under our quarantine system—of course, the gentleman from Ohio does not come in contact with that—the Federal Government now has entire control of the quarantine system. At one time the State divided with the Government that control, but that quarantine control is under this Public Health Service, and although yellow fever might never come into the State of Ohio and threaten the constituents of my friend I will say to him that whenever yellow fever comes into the South and threatens the constituents that I represent, the business interests of Ohio are as badly affected by it almost as the business interests of my State, because it stops the wheels of commerce. These men stand guardians over the public health at the frontier and protect the lives of our people, and they protect against the disturbances of business conditions that always follow epidemics in this country. I believe that this Public Health Service is one of the most important services in the whole organization of our Government.

But that is not the question here. The question here is whether you will do equal justice by these men with the Army and the Navy surgeons.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Does the gentleman think that these men are on a parity with the officers of the Army and the Navy who have to move about from place to place where there are no facilities, while these people are located here?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. My friend from Texas is mistaken.

Mr. CALLAWAY. There is another provision—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Will the gentleman let me answer his question?

Mr. CALLAWAY. Let me put the whole question. There is another provision where it says the salary shall be increased 10 per cent when in active duty outside of the limits of the United States or on the seas.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand that provision relates only to when the surgeon is ordered to some place outside of the United States for investigation. That same provision applies to the Army and the Navy; there is no difference. They are not located in Washington. The headquarters are here, but they are located in various parts of the United States.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Are not quarters provided under the present law?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. There are quarters provided, but no commutation for quarters. As I understand it—and I hope the chairman will correct me if I make a mistake—as I understand it there are quarters provided for them at some places like quarters for an Army surgeon when he goes to a fort in Texas or Alabama. But when they are moved to a point where their work requires them to go, where there are no quarters, then they lose their quarters and get no compensation for it.

When you order an Army or a Navy surgeon to a place where there are not quarters provided he gets compensation in lieu of quarters. The place where these men are most efficient, where they render the best service, where they accomplish the most good, is when we order them to a point where there are no quarters established, because they go there to meet epidemic conditions, and under the present law as it stands to-day you would penalize them because you order them on the firing line.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Is it not a fact whenever they go to places like that their expenses are all paid?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Not for quarters, not for rent.

Mr. CALLAWAY. When they go to a place like that their expenses include hotel expenses; and that is necessarily quarters, is it not?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Not necessarily. If they went for a few days, it would cover it, but most of the places they go it takes time; at most of the places to which they go to battle with disease they stay six months or a year; stay there permanently; and he will not have his hotel bill paid.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Is it not usually the condition that they are called to those places for days only?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Oh, no.

Mr. BARTLETT. They were in New Orleans for eight months.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Very often they are ordered at the outbreak of an epidemic, like I cited in Birmingham, and it took five or six months before they could get the epidemic in hand.

Mr. CALLAWAY. I do not know what the rents are in Alabama, but I see in here it is \$12 a room for six rooms. A man might be at a great many places where there are epidemics where they would not expend any such amount as that; some places it would possibly be greater.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not know anything about what they pay for rent here or there. The idea is that we feel that they should have equal compensation for quarters that we give to the Army and Navy surgeons. Now, without reflecting in any way upon the great services of the gentlemen who serve in the Army and the Navy, I think these men stand as their peers in the service that they have rendered the country and in the ability that they have brought to the service.

Mr. CALLAWAY. There is no question about that; but I can not understand why we should prize up one salary by saying some other man is getting that same salary.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Here is the whole thing in a nutshell, although I do not want to occupy all the time of my friend, because he has to yield to other people; but the whole thing in the last analysis is this: That you have got capable, competent, scientific men who serve in this service for a lifetime. Men of the same class and ability in private life receive a great deal more compensation. If we want to keep efficient, capable men in the service, we have to give them fair and reasonable compensation or they will leave it and take up their practice in private life. Now, I believe that these men are not overpaid. I believe they are underpaid for the service which they render the Government. I believe there is no service in the United States that is more important to the people of the United States, and especially to the people from my part of the country, where we have epidemics; and these men stand at the outer guard of our country to protect our people, and to say that \$49,000 is a matter we should hesitate to appropriate to do justice to such people I say is begging the question of economy.

Mr. CALLAWAY. There is one further question I desire to ask. I see in section 2 the following:

SEC. 2. That the term of office of the Surgeon General shall be for a period of four years, at the expiration of which term he shall, unless re-appointed, be carried as an extra officer in the grade of senior surgeon. Assistant surgeons shall be promoted to the grade of passed assistant surgeon in the order of seniority at the expiration of three years' commissioned service and after satisfactory examination.

Would not that have the effect of just interminably increasing this list?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Well, now, I will tell the gentleman that that is in the interest of economy, if I understand it. I asked the chairman because he is better informed than I am, and I do not want to make a statement which I can not justify, and I will ask the chairman to correct me if I am wrong. Under the law to-day these surgeons are capable of retirement—

Mr. ADAMSON. I explained that when I was on the floor. At present the Surgeon General when he goes out of office would go out of the service, and can not be retained in the service, no matter how useful. Under the provisions of this bill he simply is sent back to the grade of senior surgeon and works as long as he is able in that grade, without any increased pay.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. He goes back and works without any increased pay instead of going on the retired list, like he would in the Army and Navy, at three-fourths pay.

Mr. ADAMSON. It is a decrease.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. In fact, he gets a decrease when he leaves the Surgeon General's office. I can see no objection to that provision whatever. I think I have stated my views in reference to the bill, and I sincerely hope it will pass. I yield back the balance of my time. [Applause.]

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, how does the time stand?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 10 minutes.

Mr. ADAMSON. How much on the other side?

The CHAIRMAN. Fifteen.

Mr. ADAMSON. Will the gentleman use some time?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I am willing to waive my time, and I will waive it, but before doing that I desire to yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McGuire] such time as he may desire.

Mr. McGuire of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to extend my remarks in the Record by inserting in the Record a letter which I received from Mr. C. C. McCollum, of Pawnee, Okla., and other documents accompanying the letter, not of very great length—in fact, very brief—but a comprehensive view of the situation in the Philippines as bearing upon the capability of the Filipino people.

Mr. McCollum is a very capable gentleman and served four years in the Philippines, and his observations are interesting, fair, and comprehensive, and will no doubt be of great service to the House in determining the future policy of the Philippines.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McGuire] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I will waive the balance of my time.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I will ask the gentleman from Oklahoma how much is there of that?

Mr. McGuire of Oklahoma. It will take only a few pages of the Record.

Mr. ADAMSON. I do not object. Oh, I beg the pardon of the gentleman from Tennessee. I did not hear him.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Is it argumentative on the Philippine question?

Mr. McGuire of Oklahoma. No; it is a statement of facts. It is absolutely fair.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I just wanted to know what it was. I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I will ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], who is going to waive his time, if he will yield it to me in the event I should want it? I yielded a good deal of my time to gentlemen on the other side, and some of my time was taken up in interruptions.

Mr. MANN. I will yield to the gentleman the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ADAMSON. If the gentleman will yield to me all of his time, I will use only such of it as I need.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized. The gentleman from Illinois yields to the gentleman from Georgia his time.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to console my good friend from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD], who takes the position that when he was on our committee we did everything that needed doing by rounding up everything that was proper to be done. I assure him that there still remained a good deal to do, and while we greatly deplore the gentleman's absence from the committee, we are still limping along and are trying as best we can to take care of matters that are committed to our keeping. We feel our responsibility, and we are constrained to ask for the necessary measures to keep them alive.

I also wish to state to the gentleman from Wisconsin that I can prove by the word of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], the distinguished Republican leader, that we are still doing business at the old stand, for he has on this floor many times commended us during the present Congress.

I also deplore the fact that in our weakness none of us is able to explain a bill but the gentleman from Illinois, because he always begins his speeches by saying that nobody has explained a bill, but he will now proceed to do it. [Laughter.] But there are two or three compensating considerations in connection with that. In the first place we do not have to accept the explanations of the gentleman from Illinois. In the second place, although the gentleman from Illinois knows more than any other man that ever was in the world and can use more of his knowledge and can touch it off on a hair trigger at the same time, he is sometimes forgetful, though he sometimes is absolutely correct in his statements and indorses what is good in our bill. For instance, he indorsed the latter part of the bill providing for these experts to attend to these particular duties made necessary by the act of 1912.

That leaves only three other things that he objected to. He objected to this commutation of lodgings, and he objected to the baggage, and he objected to one other thing in the bill. I do not remember just what that was. But the gentleman also failed to remember the old bill which he introduced and passed through the House. He and I disagreed in recollection about it.

It also affords the House the further consolation of knowing that we have not done as the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] says—commenced to increase salaries during this war period—but we have the advantage of the precedent set by the great genius and judgment of the mind of the great man of Illinois four years ago for this legislation. I will ask the Clerk to read the two paragraphs marked "1" and "2," and I will ask the gentlemen here to take the present bill and compare it with what is read, and they will see that, appealing from the gentleman from Illinois to-day to the gentleman from Illinois four years ago, we have got him on our side, and have got him going. [Laughter.] You remember he denied ever having supported increase of salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 9. That hereafter the salaries of commissioned medical officers of the Public Health Service shall be as follows: Surgeon General, \$8,000; assistant surgeon generals, \$4,000; medical directors on active duty, 10 in number, \$3,500; surgeons, \$3,000; passed assistant surgeons, \$2,500; assistant surgeons, \$2,000. Said officers, except the Surgeon General, shall receive an additional compensation of 10 per cent of the annual salary for each five years' service, not to exceed 40 per cent: *Provided*, That the total salary of an assistant surgeon general shall not exceed \$5,000; that of a medical director, \$4,500; and that of a surgeon, \$4,000. When officers on active duty are not provided quarters they shall receive in lieu of same commutation therefor at the rate of \$12 per room per month, as follows: Surgeon General, 8 rooms; assistant surgeon general, 7 rooms; medical director, 6 rooms; surgeon, 5 rooms; passed assistant surgeon, 4 rooms; assistant surgeon, 3 rooms; and commutation for necessary fuel and lights for the same at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That officers while serving outside the boundaries of the continental United States shall receive an additional 10 per cent of their salaries while on such duty. The allowance for baggage and personal effects to an officer in changing stations shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed in any case 7,200 pounds.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, that incident of the lapse of memory on the part of the gentleman from Illinois also shows the difference between responsibility and the lack of responsibility. The gentleman from Illinois was chairman of the committee at the time he introduced and passed that bill, and as such was responsible to the country for the good of this service. When we passed the last bill two years later he was not chairman of that committee, but was the leader of the minority, and as leader of the minority he was startling the world and troubling the majority of this House by the most remarkable and interesting stunts as an objector that were ever seen in the world. [Laughter.]

Now, these gentlemen who are great economists are just like the gentleman from Illinois was. He has ceased to be chairman of the committee, and he not only did not reintroduce his bill with those things in it but he forgets about it, forgets that

he had ever done it at all and that he had ever voted for a bill to increase salaries, although it was in his bill at the last Congress and in the one which passed.

But, Mr. Chairman, as I say, it is the difference between responsibility for the institutions and otherwise. These gentlemen who are kicking about economy are not responsible for these institutions. These gentlemen who are so particular about the \$50,000 increase to protect the country against the ravages of dread disease would not be responsible for it, but we on this committee are responsible for looking after the interests of these institutions, and we try to do it without favor or affection.

We do not even try to talk about lobbying. If these people do not afford us the information we want, we summon them and ask them for the information; and if the time ever comes when any gentleman who talks about lobbying does not hold his ear open to the representations of all American citizens, official or otherwise, no matter what his business may be, it will be a bad day for the Republic. Away with the idea that getting information from the people is lobbying! This committee tries to do its duty. It tries to see what is needed by the institutions under its jurisdiction, and it brings in bills for their support. They were not initiated since the war abroad. They were instituted months—and one of them a year—before war broke out in Europe. But even if that were so, they ought to be done, because in times of disturbance and of upheaval and great danger it is of more importance that we should guard the avenues by which diseases may come into the country. [Applause.] Our law two years ago imposing this additional work on these people was necessarily followed by this bill to provide additional assistance and additional compensation to the men who do the work.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for the reading of the bill. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter when commissioned medical officers of the Public Health Service on the active list are not provided quarters they shall receive in lieu of same commutation therefor at the rate of \$12 per room per month, as follows: Surgeon General, six rooms; assistant surgeon general, six rooms; senior surgeon, five rooms; surgeon, five rooms; passed assistant surgeon, four rooms; assistant surgeon, three rooms; and shall receive commutation for necessary fuel and lights for the same at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That officers while serving beyond the continental limits of the United States or on sea duty shall receive an additional 10 per cent of their salaries and increase while on such duty.

The allowance for baggage and personal effects to an officer in changing stations shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed in any case 7,200 pounds.

Mr. BORLAND. I move to amend by striking out the enacting clause of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend the bill by striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, we might as well dispose of this bill without the necessity of piecemeal amendment or further discussion of it. If the House is in favor of entering upon this new plan of providing commutation of quarters to men who are performing some civil function, this is possibly a good place to start; and a great deal can be said in favor of the fine character of the work these gentlemen are doing and its importance to the people of the country. I concede that a great deal can be said along that line, and practically all the speeches have been taken up with that. Those that have not been taken up with that line of argument have been devoted to the other equally fallacious argument, in my opinion, that these gentlemen are losing some of the good things that other gentlemen are getting. Every man who has served on any committee making appropriations for the public service has been met with that argument time and time again, that some set of men in the public service are getting more advantages than some other set of men in the public service are getting. There is no greater difficulty than that in the way of Members who would make economical appropriations.

Mr. FIELDS. Will the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. BORLAND. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FIELDS. Does not the gentleman believe that some men who are in the public service are getting too many advantages?

Mr. BORLAND. Certainly. I believe if we want to practice economy, one way is to reduce the advantages which some men are getting.

Mr. FIELDS. I heartily agree with the gentleman in that.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Is not that the lever that they use to prize up salaries and allowances in every department of the Government?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes; and if we pass this it will be a lever for a great many other gentlemen who think highly of their own services and who will come in and make a strong argument based on that ground.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Has anybody intimated that any of these men are going to quit the service on account of the insufficiency of what they receive?

Mr. BORLAND. Somebody has intimated that they were going to quit the service; but I think they will quit just the same if they are men who are worth so much more than they are getting here. But that argument has been used also by men in every branch of the public service, that they were underpaid. I am going to concede that that is true, but that is another fallacious argument for increasing salaries all along the line.

Mr. CALLAWAY. That is the same argument that is used by these fellows that are sitting in the departments down yonder, some of whom can not do anything at all, is it not?

Mr. BORLAND. You can not begin to practice economy and efficiency in the public service as long as you make flesh of one and fish of the other. We can not take one branch of the public service and say, "These gentlemen take their lives in their hands, and they are indispensable, and nobody else stands on a footing with them." We can not do that. We can not discriminate among public servants in that way.

I concede that these men are very valuable, and that they could earn more money elsewhere; but other men in the public service think the same thing about their own work, and other men in the public service are just as devoted to their work as these men are to their branch of the service. I do not think that is an argument for putting them up on a pedestal and extending to them advantages that we are not willing to extend to others. If there is any merit at all in this argument of discrimination, the best way to remedy it, as the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. FIELDS] has suggested, is to take away the special privileges from those who enjoy them, who ought to be on the same footing as these men who do not enjoy them. That is the only way to economize, and if you gentlemen believe in economy and believe that the Public Treasury is not now adequate to meet all of the demands that we think ought to be made upon it, the thing to do is to strike out the enacting clause of this bill and settle the thing right now. [Applause.]

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I believe the committee desires and is entitled to know the reason why some of us support this measure, and why we believe it to be genuinely for the public interest. If the only basis for its enactment be, as has been argued here, that it will place one part of the public service upon an equality with other similar divisions of the public service, I would not vote for it. That is not a good reason for the increase of any public expenditure. I shall vote for it only because I believe it will be in the interest of true national economy and true national welfare, and because it is necessary to preserve the usefulness of a most important public service. The reason for such belief is this: The officers of the Public Health Service perform a more dangerous service for their country than do similar officers in the Army and the Navy. It is more important for the public and grows increasingly. We know that there are two classes of public duties with which this Public Health Service is particularly charged. The first is that of quarantine and supervision in our foreign commerce, and the second concerns the health activities of our people in our domestic commerce. It has been stated to you, and every man on this floor knows, that a pestilence coming within our borders in our foreign commerce is more devastating, and causes more loss of life and loss of property and loss in commerce than anybody can calculate; and if there is any governmental activity which ought to be made of national importance it is a public health service that will stop pestilence at the very door of its entrance into this country. The importance of duty and responsibility can not be measured as a matter of expense.

There is another public activity, and that is the conserving the welfare of our people in our domestic commerce and in our domestic activities. The commerce between our States and along our lakes and rivers is of tremendous importance to the welfare of our people and the development of our country. With the advance of civilization and the increase of population, there is a constant increase of danger of disease, so that the health of our country should be more and more guarded every day. Controversies and quarrels in various sections arise over the pollution of streams, over the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases, and their communication from one part of our country to another. In every session of Congress with which I have been acquainted, the Congress has added to the duties and work of this bureau. The gentleman from California spoke of the care of travel, of the fumigating of railroad cars.

That duty was added to the work of this Public Health Service, I think, during the last Congress. The work of caring for pollution of our streams, of our navigable waters, of coordinating and leading the various activities of our country, has been placed in this bureau.

Controversies over these troublesome subjects frequently arise between States and different localities which have to be composed, and can be easiest composed, by the National Government. The people of this Government believe in the honesty, ability, and the integrity of the Public Health Service. The Treasury Department, at the requests of Senators and Representatives, often send their officers to different parts of the country to compose these important differences. We had a controversy on the Mississippi River which was of difficulty. It was only settled by sending there officials of the Public Health Service to confer and advise. People yield to their opinions and judgment and submit to what the public-health officials state should be done. Such work of this service is increasing, must increase of necessity, and its importance for the welfare of our people must be appreciated. Its leadership in the way of research as to disease and its care and amelioration has been fully described.

The result is that this service requires the very best skill which can be obtained. It needs, for the benefit of our people, the very best men; it needs the very best service from these men; it needs the very best equipment that can be obtained and maintained. The work of this service is more dangerous and more important than the corresponding work in the Army and the Navy. If you pay the corresponding officials of the Army and the Navy more, if you give them a larger salary, if you give them greater allowances, if you give them better pay, these officials will leave this service and go into the easier and better service. That must be expected and will sure come about. The result is that the health of the people is not cared for as it should be. We are liable to have in this important work inefficient men, or men not as well qualified as are the other services or as necessary for our people. For that reason I believe it is necessary to keep these men who are now guarding the health of the people. When we get good men let us keep them and utilize their services and not allow them to be induced to leave for private practice or for services with better opportunities. The House can not afford to take chances upon such a very important subject. For that reason I supported this bill, and I believe that it is necessary that it should be passed. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago my genial friend from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON], the chairman of the great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, produced and had read from the Clerk's desk a bill introduced by me in a former Congress when I was chairman of that committee. I introduced such a bill, and I would like to ask my friend from Georgia if it was ever favorably reported.

Mr. ADAMSON. My recollection is that it came to the House and was passed by the House.

Mr. MANN. Oh, the gentleman had read a copy of a bill introduced, because it was the only copy he could find. I introduced such a bill, but it was not reported. There is not a chairman of a committee who does not introduce a bill prepared by the bureau or department connected with the legislative jurisdiction of this committee without reading it, because it is so much more convenient to read it after it is in print than it is before. That was my custom. But I never favored such a bill, and I do not now.

I join in everything that has been said with reference to the value and importance of the Public Health Service, but that is no reason why these same men who fixed their own salaries prior to 1902, then obtained congressional sanction in fixing those salaries at the same amount that they had fixed them, and then in 1912 obtained an increase in their salaries of from \$500 to \$1,000 per man—that is no reason why we should now, under the guise of furnishing them heat and light, make another increase in these salaries. There will not be a single man in the Public Health Service who will leave because this bill is defeated, if it be defeated; there will not be a single man remain in the service because the bill is passed, if it be passed.

These people of the Public Health Service are good men; they have been well treated. Why do not they quit their importunings for increased pay? It is time they did.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. SHERWOOD. What is the salary of these men now?

Mr. MANN. It ranges from \$6,000 down to \$2,000. The man enters the service at \$2,000 and allowances, and during his service he gets foggy pay, and it runs up to \$6,000, besides allowances. Four or five thousand dollars salary for life is not so

bad. There is not a man in the Hall of this House who enjoys a perpetual salary of \$4,000 a year. I doubt whether many of them will receive that salary for the balance of their lives, and I hope they will all live long and happily. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri, to strike out the enacting clause.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ADAMSON) there were—ayes 72, noes 50.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. ADAMSON and Mr. BORLAND.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were 78 ayes and 56 noes.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise and report the bill to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BARNHART, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (S. 2616) to promote the efficiency of the Public Health Service, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final defeat or passage.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia moves the previous question on the bill.

The question was taken, and the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. ADAMSON. On that, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. Of course the Chair understands that, but the practice has been as a matter of fact, because it is not five minutes since the Chair looked it up—

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in the committee amendment.

The SPEAKER. That has been the practice, and on that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] moves the previous question.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like for the Chair to put the question so as to have an automatic call of the House.

The SPEAKER. That is exactly what the Chair is going to do if the gentleman will give him a chance.

Mr. ADAMSON. I want to give the Chair a chance.

The question was taken, and the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the report of the committee to strike out the enacting clause of this bill.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. BORLAND. A division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 82, noes 61.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, does it have the same effect to make the point of no quorum or to demand a roll call?

The SPEAKER. It has.

Mr. ADAMSON. I want to make it.

The SPEAKER. Which one does the gentleman want to do?

Mr. ADAMSON. I make the point of order of no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and fifty-seven gentlemen are present—not a quorum. The Doorkeeper will lock the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 171, nays 132, answered "present" 1, not voting 120, as follows:

YEAS—171.

Adair	Campbell	Donovan	Gordon
Aswell	Candler, Miss.	Doolittle	Gorman
Bailey	Caraway	Doughton	Gray
Barton	Chandler, N. Y.	Drukker	Greene, Mass.
Beall, Tex.	Church	Eagle	Gregg
Bell, Cal.	Claypool	Fairchild	Gudger
Bell, Ga.	Cline	Fields	Guernsey
Borchers	Collier	Fitzgerald	Hamilton, N. Y.
Borland	Connelly, Kans.	FitzHenry	Hamlin
Brockson	Cox	Flood, Va.	Hardy
Brumbaugh	Cramton	Floyd, Ark.	Haugen
Buchanan, Ill.	Crisp	Fordney	Helm
Buchanan, Tex.	Danforth	French	Helvering
Bulkley	Davenport	Gardner	Hensley
Burgess	Deltrick	Garner	Hill
Burke, S. Dak.	Dershem	Garrett, Tenn.	Hinds
Butler	Dickinson	Gill	Houston
Byrnes, S. C.	Dies	Gillett	Johnson, Ky.
Calder	Dillon	Good	Johnson, S. C.
Callaway	Dixon	Goodwin, Ark.	Johnson, Utah

Johnson, Wash.	Mapes	Rouse	Switzer
Keating	Moon	Rubey	Taggart
Kelster	Morgan, Okla.	Russell	Taylor, Ark.
Kelley, Mich.	Morrison	Sabath	Taylor, Colo.
Kennedy, Iowa	Moss, Ind.	Saunders	Temple
Kinkaid, Nebr.	Moss, W. Va.	Scott	Thomas
Kirkpatrick	Murray	Shackelford	Thompson, Okla.
Kitchin	Neeley, Kans.	Sherley	Treadway
Kreider	Norton	Sherwood	Tribble
Langley	O'Hair	Sisson	Underhill
Lee, Ga.	Oldfield	Slayden	Vare
Lewis, Md.	Page, N. C.	Smith, J. M. C.	Vaughan
Lieb	Paige, Mass.	Smith, Md.	Vinson
Lloyd	Palmer	Smith, N. Y.	Volstead
Lobeck	Park	Smith, Saml. W.	Wallin
McAndrews	Parker, N. J.	Smith, Tex.	Webb
McClellan	Parker, N. Y.	Stafford	Williams
McGillicuddy	Patton, Pa.	Stedman	Wingo
McGuire, Okla.	Peterson	Steenerson	Winslow
McKenzie	Post	Stephens, Miss.	Witherspoon
McLaughlin	Quin	Stephens, Tex.	Woods
Manahan	Reed	Stout	Young, Tex.
Mann	Reilly, Wis.	Stringer	

NAYS—132.

Abercrombie	Doremus	Kent	Ragsdale
Adamson	Dupré	Kettner	Raker
Aiken	Eagan	Knowland, J. R.	Rayburn
Alexander	Esch	Kono	Reilly, Conn.
Allen	Estopinal	Laafferty	Riordan
Ashbrook	Farr	La Follette	Rogers
Austin	Fergusson	Lazaro	Rothermel
Baker	Fess	Lee, Pa.	Rupley
Baltz	Finley	Lenroot	Seldomridge
Barkley	Forster	Leshner	Sims
Barnhart	Francis	Lever	Sinnott
Bartlett	Gallagher	Logue	Small
Beakes	Gallivan	Longman	Smith, Idaho
Blackmon	Gard	McKellar	Smith, Minn.
Broussard	Gerry	MacDonald	Stephens, Cal.
Brown, N. Y.	Gilmore	Madden	Stevens, Minn.
Browne, Wis.	Harris	Maguire, Nebr.	Stevens, N. H.
Bryan	Harrison	Martin	Stone
Burke, Wis.	Hart	Mitchell	Sutherland
Burnett	Hawley	Mondell	Talcott, N. Y.
Byrnes, Tenn.	Hay	Montague	Ten Eyck
Cantrill	Hayden	Morgan, La.	Thacher
Carlin	Hayes	Mulkey	Thomson, Ill.
Casey	Healin	Neely, W. Va.	Townsend
Clancy	Holland	Noian, J. I.	Underwood
Connelly, Iowa	Howard	O'Shaunessy	Vollmer
Conry	Hughes, Ga.	Pattett	Walker
Cooper	Hull	Patten, N. Y.	Walsh
Cullip	Humphrey, Wash.	Phelan	Walters
Curry	Humphreys, Miss.	Platt	Watkins
Decker	Jacoway	Porter	Watson
Dent	Kelly, Pa.	Pou	Whaley
Difenderfer	Kennedy, Conn.	Powers	Young, N. Dak.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Browning

NOT VOTING—120.

Ainey	Edwards	Hughes, W. Va.	Peters
Anderson	Elder	Hullings	Plumley
Anthony	Evans	Igoe	Price
Avis	Faison	Jones	Prouty
Barchfeld	Falconer	Kahn	Rainey
Bartholdt	Ferris	Kennedy, R. I.	Rauch
Bathrick	Fowler	Key, Ohio	Roberts, Mass.
Booher	Frear	Kless, Pa.	Roberts, Nev.
Bowdle	Garrett, Tex.	Kindel	Rucker
Britten	George	Kinkead, N. J.	Scully
Brodbeck	Gittins	Korby	Sells
Brown, W. Va.	Glass	Langham	Shreve
Bruckner	Godwin, N. C.	L'Engle	Slemp
Burke, Pa.	Goeke	Levy	Sloan
Cantor	Goldfogle	Lewis, Pa.	Sparkman
Carew	Goulden	Lindbergh	Stanley
Carr	Graham, Ill.	Lindquist	Stephens, Nebr.
Carter	Graham, Pa.	Linthicum	Summers
Cary	Green, Iowa	Loft	Talbott, Md.
Clark, Fla.	Greene, Vt.	Mahan	Tavener
Coady	Griest	Maher	Taylor, Ala.
Copley	Griffin	Metz	Taylor, N. Y.
Crosser	Hamill	Miller	Towner
Dale	Hamilton, Mich.	Moore	Tuttle
Davis	Helgesen	Morin	Weaver
Donohoe	Henry	Mott	Whitacre
Dooling	Hinebaugh	Murdock	White
Driscoll	Hobson	Nelson	Wilson, Fla.
Dunn	Howell	O'Brien	Wilson, N. Y.
Edmonds	Hoxworth	Oglesby	Woodruff

So the report of the committee was adopted.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. GARRETT of Texas with Mr. BRITTEN.

Mr. GLASS with Mr. SLEMP.

Mr. WHITE with Mr. SELLS.

Mr. METZ with Mr. BARCHFELD.

Mr. SUMNERS with Mr. TOWNER.

Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland with Mr. PLUMLEY.

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts.

Mr. BOOHER with Mr. AINEY.

Mr. IGOE with Mr. EDMONDS.

Mr. MAHER with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.

Mr. OGLESBY with Mr. GRIEST.

Mr. PRICE with Mr. GREEN of Iowa.

Mr. RAINEY with Mr. HOWELL.

Mr. RUCKER with Mr. MOORE.
 Mr. GOLDFEGLE with Mr. SHREVE.
 Mr. WILSON of Florida with Mr. DUNN.
 Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois with Mr. SLOAN.
 Mr. BATHRICK with Mr. MORIN.
 Mr. CARTER with Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada.
 Mr. DALE with Mr. NELSON.
 Mr. DRISCOLL with Mr. ANDERSON.
 Mr. EVANS with Mr. BARTHOLOLT.
 Mr. BROWN of West Virginia with Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

Mr. CLARK of Florida with Mr. ANTHONY.
 Mr. COADY with Mr. AVIS.
 Mr. DONOHUE with Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. DOOLING with Mr. CARY.
 Mr. EDWARDS with Mr. COPLE. Y.
 Mr. FERRIS with Mr. DAVIS.
 Mr. GEORGE with Mr. FREAR.
 Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina with Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan.

Mr. HAMILL with Mr. KAHN.
 Mr. HENRY with Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. JONES with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.
 Mr. KEY of Ohio with Mr. HELGESEN.
 Mr. LINTHICUM with Mr. MILLER.
 Mr. LOFT with Mr. MOTT.
 Mr. RAUCH with Mr. LANGHAM.
 Mr. SPARKMAN with Mr. PETERS.
 Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska with Mr. PROUTY.
 For the session:

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BROWNING.
 Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, I voted "yea." I have a general pair with my colleague, Mr. SCULLY, and I wish to withdraw my vote and be recorded as "present."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the gentleman's name.
 The Clerk called the name of Mr. BROWNING, and he answered "Present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 On motion of Mr. BORLAND, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted was laid on the table.

CALUMET RIVER, ILL.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up House bill 18745, in relation to the location of a navigable channel of the Calumet River in Illinois. It is House Calendar No. 229.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.
 The Clerk read the title of the bill.
 Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] if he cares to have the preamble read, or just the bill?

Mr. MANN. I think it all ought to be read.
 Mr. ADAMSON. Then let the Clerk read it all.
 The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 18745) in relation to the location of a navigable channel of the Calumet River in Illinois.

Whereas by deeds dated May 4, 1887, and recorded in the recorder's office of Cook County, Ill., on April 6, 1889, in book 2497 of records, at page 219, and on April 8, 1889, in book 2481 of records, at page 271, respectively, the owners of the north quarter of fractional section 7, township 37 north, range 15 east of the third principal meridian, south of the Indian boundary line in Cook County, Ill., gave and granted unto the United States of America free and unobstructed right of way in and through the above-described ground 200 feet in width for purposes of a channel for the Calumet River, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, and in order to enable the United States to straighten the channel of the said Calumet River and conform to a survey and realignment of the channel lines of said river as adopted, established, and shown by plat approved by the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army and filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds of Cook County, Ill., on the 17th day of May, 1889, as Document No. 1102284, entitled "Map of the Calumet River, Ill., from Lake Michigan to Calumet Lake, to accompany report of W. G. Ewing, United States attorney, to the Attorney General, respecting cession of right of way for improvement of said river, under act of Congress approved July 5, 1884" (report dated Jan. 24, 1888, and report dated Feb. 12, 1889. William G. Ewing, United States attorney, northern district of Illinois); and

Whereas it is provided in the said deeds above referred to that "the shore or dock lines of said river as so established and shown on said plat shall hereafter for all purposes be taken as the true meandered lines of said stream"; and

Whereas a navigable channel has been cut through said north quarter of said fractional section 7 within the new channel lines of the Calumet River as shown on said map: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the portion of the old channel of the Calumet River in the north quarter of fractional section 7, township 37 north, range 15 east, of the third principal meridian, south of the Indiana boundary line, in Cook County, Ill., which lies outside of the new channel lines as established by the United States and shown on "Map of the Calumet River, Ill., from Lake Michigan to Calumet Lake, to accompany report of W. G. Ewing, United States attorney, to the Attorney General, respecting cession of right of way for improvement

of said river, under act of Congress approved July 5, 1884," is hereby abandoned as navigable water.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 5614. An act for the improvement of the foreign service.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. GILLET, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of H. R. 1139, Sixty-third Congress, granting a pension to Mark K. Bell, no adverse report having been made thereon.

CALUMET RIVER, ILL.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, the author of this bill is the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], and I wish to yield to him such time as he may desire. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] requested five minutes' time, not on the bill, however, and I ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to speak on any subject he chooses for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] be permitted to address the House for five minutes out of the time of the gentleman from Georgia. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, a year or two ago there was organized the National Radium Institute. Dr. Howard Kelly, of Baltimore, was elected president, and is still president of the institute. Leases were obtained on carnotite mines in Colorado, from which they are to take out 1,000 tons of ore, and the radium is to be extracted under the supervision of the Bureau of Mines.

Some time ago it was said before the Committee on Mines and Mining by certain gentlemen who were interested in the business of extracting radium from the ore that the Government would never be able to succeed in its undertaking; that they had no process known for extracting radium that they would be able to demonstrate was successful.

I am pleased to-day to say to the Members of the House that under the process which has been put into operation by the Bureau of Mines they have been able to extract the radium from the ore [applause], and I have here a letter from Dr. Kelly, president of the National Radium Institute, to Secretary Lane, in which he says:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1915.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
 Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I herewith gratefully acknowledge, in behalf of the Radium Institute, the receipt from the Director of the Bureau of Mines of 171 milligrams of hydrous radium bromide, to be applied by the institute to purposes before planned.

It gives me the greatest pleasure in acknowledging this receipt, and in thus realizing the fruition of our hopes to thank the bureau for the extraordinary success of its labors in thus producing radium by simplified methods to be used for the public good, the entire process being developed in a plant both planned and operated by the Government, under the direction of Dr. C. L. Parsons, of the Bureau of Mines.

This radium will at once be put into solution and begin its course of beneficent activity in the service of suffering humanity.

With the radium already in our hands, the successful treatment of many conditions has been established beyond peradventure. Many of these cases have been utterly beyond the reach of surgery or other therapeutic measures. We have, however, felt throughout the past months the inadequacy of our supplies to meet the urgent needs in individual cases. We feel, therefore, an entire confidence that the supply now accumulating and heralded by this delivery will enable us to treat successfully conditions up to this time beyond our reach.

Very sincerely, yours,

HOWARD A. KELLY,
 President of the National Radium Institute.

[Applause.]

I might say further that by the end of the year 1915 it is confidently expected by the Bureau of Mines that they will be able to supervise the extraction of 7 grams of radium, which Dr. Kelly and Dr. Douglas desire, and then the Government will secure its share of the profit in radium which comes from the operation of this plant in Denver, Colo.

So I congratulate the country upon the fact that the Government has been able to do this work. Especially are we gratified at this time, when we read of so many human lives being sacrificed in war, that there are men like Dr. Kelly and Dr. Douglas who are willing to give from their private funds \$75,000 each and who have lately removed that limit and are willing to furnish more that they may secure this radium for the benefit of humanity and to save human life. [Applause.] I can not too strongly commend the work of these men for the benefit of those who suffer from disease. And I am glad to come to the House to-day and bring with me this small amount of radium, though it represents a value of \$11,000 of this rare

metal. I hope that a sufficient quantity of it will be obtained so that it may be placed in the hospitals of our country, where human life may be saved and where those who are afflicted may be saved, and that we may have other ways of curing these diseases without resorting to a surgical operation and which in other cases can not be done. In this little tube which I hold in my hand there is \$5,000 worth of this precious metal, and in the other tube there is \$6,000 worth. [Applause.]

Mr. J. M. C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on the subject of the flax industry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. J. M. C. SMITH] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record on the subject of flax. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman from Illinois to explain the pending bill to the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 55 minutes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the Calumet River runs through my district. It was formerly a rather crooked stream, and in 1884 Congress invited the riparian owners to donate the property which would allow the Government to straighten the stream. They did so, by deeds providing that—

the shore or dock lines of said river as so established and shown on said plat shall hereafter for all purposes be taken as the true meandered lines of said stream.

The Government has improved the river on the new lines, and the old channel of the river remains partly water and partly mud. This bill is to declare nonnavigable a portion of the old channel located in the north quarter of fractional section 7. It has been reported upon by the War Department, which says:

The object of the bill is to abandon as navigable water that portion of the old channel of the river which lies outside of the new channel lines thus established by the United States—

As to a certain locality.

This proposition is unobjectionable so far as navigation interests are concerned, and it seems but fair and equitable to private property interests in the vicinity that the Federal Government should relinquish its easement in that portion of the old river bed which is no longer useful for navigation purposes. Favorable consideration of the measure is therefore recommended.

The owners of the property can not get to the new line of the river to construct docks or wharves, because just a little way from it is the old channel of the river.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, deeds were made by property owners?

Mr. MANN. Yes; deeds donating the land.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. By these deeds the Government obtained the easement?

Mr. MANN. The Government obtained the ownership of the land where the new channel runs, to straighten the river.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The title was conveyed by deed?

Mr. MANN. It was conveyed by deed and accepted by the Government as recited in the preamble.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. In the event that the bill passes, what becomes of that title?

Mr. MANN. That title remains in the Government, and the title to the old channel belongs to the persons who own the property on both sides of the stream.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. They will be the riparian owners under the common law.

Mr. MANN. They own the title in our State, anyhow, subject to the easement of navigation.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. There is a very interesting legal question in connection with drainage propositions in my section. If the gentleman is not pressed for time—

Mr. MANN. I am pressed for time, because I do not intend to delay the House long on this bill. There are other matters that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] desires to call up.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I have often wondered to what extent Congress ought to go in declaring the legal proposition as to navigability or nonnavigability. So far as I know there is no act of Congress declaring a certain stream navigable. There are acts of Congress for the improvement of streams. Now, navigability is largely a matter of fact.

Mr. MANN. The declaration by Congress is the thing which controls the action of the Board of Engineers of the Army. In this case, for instance, they would not permit the owners of the property to put any obstructions in this old channel unless Congress declared it nonnavigable, and that is all the declaration amounts to. It does not establish the fact, because the fact is that it is not navigable.

Mr. ADAMSON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. ADAMSON. Was it not the understanding, and is there not a moral obligation on us, in accordance with that understanding, that there should be a substitution allowing the Government to straighten the channel and give us a new one, if we would abandon the old one?

Mr. MANN. There was an understanding, although I would not undertake to say that there was any moral obligation to declare this nonnavigable, because as to a part of this property I do not want to see the old channel declared nonnavigable where it is needed for the purposes of a turning basin.

Mr. CULLOP. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. CULLOP. I should like to ask the gentleman from Illinois if there are any factories or shipping interests now established along the thread of the old stream?

Mr. MANN. The thread of the part of the stream that this bill affects is vacant property on both sides, all owned by the same people.

Mr. CULLOP. Are there any factories now in operation along the banks of the old stream, on the part proposed to be abandoned?

Mr. MANN. Not as affected by this bill. This bill affects only the north quarter of fractional section 7, township 37 north, range 15. This is the third bill of this kind that we have passed.

Mr. CULLOP. I did not catch the gentleman's last remark. There was confusion near me.

Mr. MANN. We have passed two bills before as to particular sections of the stream. This only relates to a small section of the stream, and there are no improvements at all where this is.

Mr. CULLOP. What I had in mind was that if there were any factories or people using that part of the stream in order to get their commodities out to the main channel—

Mr. MANN. There are not.

Mr. CULLOP. If there were any such, it would work a great hardship upon them.

Mr. MANN. The same people own both sides of the stream, and the reason they want the channel declared nonnavigable is because they want to improve it up to the new channel.

Mr. CULLOP. The purpose is to fill in the old channel.

Mr. MANN. They can not get the money to do it until the nonnavigability of the old channel is declared, so that they can fill it in.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman withhold that motion for a moment?

Mr. ADAMSON. I will withhold it for a moment.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Is it necessary as a legal proposition to have an act of Congress declaring this part of the river nonnavigable?

Mr. MANN. It is not as a legal proposition. The gentleman is right about that. But as a practical proposition it is, because until such a declaration is made the engineers think it is their business to prevent any obstruction being put there.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have the spelling of the word "realignment," on page 2, line 3, corrected, so that it will be spelled correctly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION, LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce I call up the bill (H. R. 19746) to authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think we ought to have the bill read.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 19746) to authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to establish, provide, or improve the following aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service, under the Department of Commerce, in accordance with the respective limits of costs hereinafter respectively set forth, which shall in no case be exceeded.

FIRST LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

A light at or near Dog Island entrance to St. Croix River, Me., \$3,500.

SECOND LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

Improvements at Woods Hole lighthouse depot, Mass., \$50,000.

THIRD LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

Improving the aids to navigation and establishing new aids on the Hudson River, N. Y., \$100,000.

Improving the aids to navigation at Sandy Hook, N. J., \$20,000.

FOURTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

Improving the aids to navigation and establishing new aids on the Delaware River, Pa. and Del., \$80,000.

SIXTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

Improving the aids to navigation and establishing new aids on the St. Johns River, Fla., below Jacksonville, \$66,000.

SEVENTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

Additional lighted aids for Florida Reefs, and repairs and improvements to existing aids, \$75,000.

EIGHTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

Improving the aids to navigation and establishing new aids on the Mississippi River, below New Orleans, La., \$50,000.
Constructing, or purchasing, and equipping a small tender and barge for eighth lighthouse district, Texas and Louisiana, \$20,000.

TENTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

Light and fog signal and improving the present aids to navigation in Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, \$63,500.

Improving the aids to navigation in Toledo Harbor, Ohio, \$15,000.

ELEVENTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

Improving aids to navigation and establishing new aids in the Fighting Island Channel, Detroit River, Mich., \$25,000.

SEVENTEENTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

Light and fog signal station at or near Kellett Bluff, Henry Island, Wash., or at some point on the west coast of San Juan Island, Wash., \$40,000.

Improvement of aids to navigation at or near the entrance to Coquille River, Oreg., \$6,000.

EIGHTEENTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

Light and fog signal station at Point Vicente, Cal., \$80,000.

NINETEENTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

Aid to navigation in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$80,000.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to use the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$200,000 for a tender for the first lighthouse district and elsewhere made by the acts of May 27, 1908 (35 Stats., p. 331), and March 4, 1909 (35 Stats., p. 970), as modified by the act of July 27, 1912 (37 Stats., p. 238), for the construction of additional tenders for general service.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to transfer the lighthouse property in lot 1, section 34, township 22 north, range 8 east, Iosco County, Mich., now a portion of the Tawas Lighthouse reservation, to the Secretary of the Treasury for purposes of the Life-Saving Service.

Sec. 4. That hereafter employees of the Lighthouse Service compensated at a per diem rate of pay may be granted 15 working days' leave of absence each year without forfeiture of pay during such absence, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce: *Provided*, That no employee of the class herein mentioned shall be entitled to any leave until he has served 12 consecutive months, when he may be granted 15 days' leave, and that during the second or any subsequent year 15 days' leave at the rate of one and one-fourth days per month, as earned, may be granted from the beginning of the second service year: *Provided further*, That the inspectors of the several lighthouse districts shall have discretion as to the time when the leave can be allowed without detriment to the service, and that absence on account of sickness shall be deducted from the leave hereby granted.

Sec. 5. That hereafter post-lantern lights and other aids to navigation may be established and maintained, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Lighthouses, out of the annual appropriations for the Lighthouse Service, on Lakes Okechobee and Hicpochee and connecting waterways across the State of Florida and on the Apalachicola River and Chipola cut-off.

Sec. 6. That hereafter appropriations made by Congress for the construction and equipment of vessels of the Lighthouse Service shall be available for the purchase or construction of suitable models of such vessels.

Sec. 7. That hereafter the annual appropriations for the Lighthouse Service shall be available for defraying the expenses of cooperation between the Lighthouse Service and the Forest Service in the management of forest land on lighthouse reservations.

Sec. 8. That hereafter the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., p. 487), relative to the administering of oaths to travel accounts or other expenses against the United States shall be extended to chief clerks in the offices of lighthouse inspectors or other employees in the Lighthouse Service designated by them, and hereafter chief clerks in offices of lighthouse inspectors and employees designated by them are authorized to administer oaths of office to employees of the Lighthouse Service.

Sec. 9. That hereafter the penalties provided in section 6 of the act of May 14, 1908 (35 Stat., p. 162), for obstruction or interference to any aid to navigation maintained by the Lighthouse Service shall apply with equal force and effect to any private aid to navigation lawfully maintained under the authority granted the Secretary of Commerce and the Commission of Lighthouses by section 6 of the act of June 20, 1906 (34 Stat., p. 324).

Sec. 10. That hereafter the Secretary of Commerce is authorized, whenever he shall deem it advisable, to exchange any right of way of the United States in connection with lands pertaining to the Light-

house Service for such other right of way as may be advantageous to the service, under such terms and conditions as he may deem to be for the best interests of the Government; and in case any expenses are incurred by the United States in making such exchange, the same shall be payable from the appropriation "General expenses, Lighthouse Service," for the fiscal year during which such exchange shall be effected.

The following committee amendments were read:

Page 5, strike out section 6.

Page 6, strike out all of section 10.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, the committee has with great care examined the reports of the department on the subject of aids to navigation, and has had the hearings of the officials, and we have sifted out from the innumerable projects only those which appeared to be most meritorious and really necessary at this time. Out of several million estimated for proposed projects we have selected from class A, the first class, those that were personally verified before the committee as requisite at this time.

There is one additional amendment that the committee wants to offer, and I will ask the Clerk to read that. I will state that that comes on a recommendation of the governor of the Panama Canal and the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of this House. The Appropriations Committee had hearings on the Isthmus and came back and reported to the committee that these two little lighthouses were necessary on the Pacific coast, and the governor of the canal has asked that they have authority to build them.

The first idea was that the canal should build them, but as they are not to be in the canal or near the canal, but are outside to guide the ships from the midocean to the entrance of the canal, the committee thought the Lighthouse Service ought to build them, but the amendment provides that for convenience and economy of the Lighthouse Service they might arrange that the canal force should construct and maintain the lights.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ADAMSON. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. I see that the bill carries \$80,000 to improve aids to navigation by establishing new lights in the Delaware River in the fourth lighthouse district. I would like to inquire how they could find any additional space on that river for aids to navigation and whether they have got up any new plan. The gentleman from Georgia will remember that during our service on the committee we had several plans submitted for improvement of the Delaware River by aids to navigation. Have they got out a new plan or found a new place where they could put in a new aid?

Mr. ADAMSON. This is not the first time that I have had to regret the absence of the able and genial gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE], who devised a method of doubling up the lighthouses on the Delaware River. The gentleman from Illinois must be speaking facetiously, because he has heard the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania describe the absolute and unutterable necessity for more lighthouses, and I know that the gentleman must be jesting in asking about it. It may be that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if he were here, could explain how he could pile lighthouse on top of lighthouse in that river, where there is such an immense commerce.

Mr. MANN. I thought possibly if I asked the question it would have the effect of bringing, through telepathy or some other means, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania himself to the floor of the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADAMSON. There is a good explanation of it. I will ask the Clerk to read the committee amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will call the gentleman's attention to the fact that some words are omitted in the amendment.

Mr. ADAMSON. Let the Clerk read it as it is.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 3, line 18, after the figures "\$80,000," insert the following: "The Secretary of Commerce has authorized two lights on the Pacific coast."

Mr. ADAMSON. I had written the amendment with the view of adapting it to two or three contingencies. The words "Secretary of Commerce" should be left out, because they appear in the first section and make it read "two lights on the Pacific coast."

Mr. MANN. It ought to come in after line 20.

Mr. ADAMSON. That is after line 20. There is another item there I failed to observe.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman want the words "Secretary of Commerce"?

Mr. ADAMSON. No; that goes out. It should begin with "two lights."

Mr. MANN. There should be a heading "Panama Canal."

Mr. ADAMSON. On page 3.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. STAFFORD. Have we reached the stage for amendment yet?

The SPEAKER. Why, the Clerk was reading the bill for amendment.

Mr. MANN. The bill has not been read for amendment yet, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ADAMSON. I am trying to give notice of this amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Constructing, or purchasing, and equipping a small tender and barge for eighth lighthouse district, Texas and Louisiana, \$20,000.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Speaker, the item under consideration is the aftermath of the construction of an intercoastal waterway from New Orleans to the Rio Grande. It provides for an appropriation of \$15,000 for a launch 65 feet in length and drawing not more than 3 feet of water. It was contended, time and time again, by the gentleman from Texas and others who are familiar with this stream that the principal navigation of this intercoastal waterway is that for pleasure. The Government is engaged in an extravagant proposition, and the committee has recommended another extravagant proposition of a pleasure launch to accommodate the superintendent throughout the year when the weather is balmy to take a trip by the inland canal from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande. Certainly the committee, since the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, the minority leader, left it as chairman, has progressed. When the gentleman from Illinois was chairman and he presented any omnibus lighthouse bill he invariably refused to include such items as are embodied in this bill, and yet we find here in these pressing times, when the revenues are falling backward, when we are threatened with a bond issue, that the committee has adopted a new policy of recommending projects which have become hoary with age. I must again confess and state that some of the information I am going to give the committee was acquired by reason of a quondam service on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. At that time we had before us the old project of improving lights on the Delaware River. The intercoastal proposition had not then loomed up in the foreground as a "pork" in a river and harbor bill. That is a matter that has made progress in the last few years. But here we have appropriations, the Treasury being so overflowing with money at the present time, for the establishment of additional lights on the Delaware River, \$80,000, and for an appropriation of \$15,000 for a launch drawing not more than 3 feet of water to accommodate the superintendent and his friends, and perhaps the Congressmen if they go down there to take little pleasure rides on this beautiful inland waterway, that some day at the expense of hundreds of millions of dollars is going to circle the coasts from Norfolk along the Atlantic coast through the Everglades of Florida and along the Gulf coast to the Rio Grande. I certainly wish to compliment and congratulate the committee on its extravagant policy of economy in presenting to the House a bill which contains several items which the department itself did not regard as of first importance. There is certainly progress in these Democratic times of extravagance. [Applause.]

Mr. TALCOTT of New York. Mr. Speaker, this item is one strongly recommended by the department. It provides for a motor launch about 65 feet long and only 3 feet draft, which the department says is absolutely necessary for establishing lights and day marks along the intercoastal canal and other shallow waters of the eighth lighthouse district. That portion of the canal from Galveston, Tex., to Corpus Christi, Tex., is being completed by the War Department, and in the next year or two the canal will be open to the Mississippi River. Now, Mr. Speaker, so far as it being as the gentleman from Wisconsin has stated, this small boat is absolutely necessary for the purpose for which it is intended, and it is, moreover, strongly recommended by the department.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be considered as withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Aid to navigation in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$80,000.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to insert the committee amendment after line 20, with the subcaption "Panama Canal."

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, there is a committee amendment pending.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 20, strike out the word "aid" and insert the word "aids."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 3, after line 20, and after the figures "\$80,000," insert the following:

"Panama Canal: Two lights on the Pacific coast—"

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, before reading that, I would ask the gentleman from Illinois if that would not really come within the nineteenth district and render unnecessary the caption of "Panama Canal"?

Mr. MANN. No; it would not. They would not have anything to do with the maintaining of it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Panama Canal: Two lights on the Pacific coast, necessary as aids to navigation, near the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, at a total cost not exceeding \$48,000, one of them at Punta Mala, the other at Toma Island; and for the construction of these two aids the Secretary of Commerce may, by a satisfactory arrangement with the governor of the Panama Canal, have them constructed and maintained through the Panama Canal force.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Section 6, committee amendment: Strike out all of section 6, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 6. That hereafter appropriations made by Congress for the construction and equipment of vessels of the Lighthouse Service shall be available for the purchase or construction of suitable models of such vessels."

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, let us have a vote on that amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 7. That hereafter the annual appropriations for the Lighthouse Service shall be available for defraying the expenses of cooperation between the Lighthouse Service and the Forest Service in the management of forest land on lighthouse reservations.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

Strike out, on line 16, page 5, the figure "7" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "6."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 8. That hereafter the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., p. 487), relative to the administering of oaths to travel accounts or other expenses against the United States shall be extended to chief clerks in the offices of lighthouse inspectors or other employees in the Lighthouse Service designated by them, and hereafter chief clerks in offices of lighthouse inspectors and employees designated by them are authorized to administer oaths of office to employees of the Lighthouse Service.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

Page 5, line 21, strike out the figure "8" and insert the figure "7."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read:

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 9. That hereafter the penalties provided in section 6 of the act of May 14, 1908 (35 Stat., p. 162), for obstruction or interference to any aid to navigation maintained by the Lighthouse Service shall apply with equal force and effect to any private aid to navigation lawfully maintained under the authority granted the Secretary of Commerce and the Commission of Lighthouses by section 6 of the act of June 20, 1906 (34 Stat., p. 324).

With committee amendments, as follows:

Page 6, line 7, strike out the figure "9" and insert the figure "8."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 6, line 10, strike out the word "to" after the word "obstruction" and after the word "interference," and insert after the word "interference" the word "with."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 6, line 14, strike out the word "Commission" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Commissioner."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP] moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. CULLOP. I do that, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of inserting in the RECORD an article on the increase in ocean freights, published in the Washington Times on day before yesterday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting an article that was published in the Washington Times on the day before yesterday on the subject of increase in ocean freights. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Following is the article referred to:

HIGH OCEAN RATES CHECK UNITED STATES TRADE—MCADOO AND REDFIELD SUBMIT CORRESPONDENCE TO SENATE SHOWING EXTORTION BY LINES.

A mass of letters written by American business men was submitted to the United States Senate to-day by Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield in response to the resolution adopted by the Senate some weeks ago asking for information regarding the ocean freight-rate situation. The correspondence is that of firms engaged in the export trade, and it tells of extraordinary increases in rates since the outbreak of war.

An analysis of the exporters' complaints was submitted with the letters. Parts of it follow:

Rates have been arbitrarily increased to an unparalleled height, without regard to the interests of the American trade.

STOPPING SOME EXPORTATIONS.

High rates are actually stopping exportations in some lines. Plants have been shut down in consequence.

Arbitrary and hurtful discrimination is made against certain classes of goods; lumber, for instance. Similar discrimination by a common carrier on land would be cause for criminal prosecution.

Rates to South America have been greatly increased, and there is a shortage of tonnage both to and from there.

The direct charge is made that the Holland-America Line has repudiated written contracts with American shippers.

EXAMPLES OF INCREASES.

Striking examples of increases are: On grain, from New York to Rotterdam, 900 per cent; on flour, 500 per cent; on cotton, 700 per cent.

New York to Liverpool rates on same commodities, 300 to 500 per cent.

Baltimore to Europe, rates on grain, 900 per cent; on flour, 364 per cent; on cotton, 614 per cent.

Norfolk to Liverpool grain rates, 157 to 200 per cent; on cotton, 186 per cent.

Norfolk to Rotterdam cotton rates, 471 per cent.

Norfolk to Bremen cotton rates, 1,100 per cent (from \$1.25 per bale to \$15 per bale).

Savannah to Liverpool, from 250 per cent; to Bremen, 900 per cent.

Galveston to Liverpool, on grain, 174 per cent; on cotton, 361 per cent; to Bremen, on cotton, 1,061 to 1,150 per cent.

RATES STILL GOING UP.

Even higher rates were being reported while the statement was being completed, says the report, adding:

"Ocean rates are still rising and are limited only by the greed of the steamship owners on the one hand and by what the traffic can stand on the other."

"The Government has no power to control or regulate ocean freight rates. It can not, under existing law, protect our foreign trade against these extortionate and hurtful charges. The steamship owners can increase rates without notice and upon the instant, and our business men are helpless."

DAMAGING AMERICAN TRADE.

"The steamship companies are their own masters and do as they please with the transportation of our exports. As already shown, they are seriously checking our foreign trade, and in some cases, such as lumber and coal, are stopping it altogether."

If exports by sea continue for the 12 months of 1915, it is predicted in the report, at the December rate and the ocean rates are continued, American farmers and business men will pay to shipowners (principally foreign) excess charges above normal to the amount of \$216,224,400, or more than five times the \$40,000,000 which the Government proposes by the ship-purchase bill to put into American ships for the protection of America's foreign commerce.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, the statement just read deserves the serious consideration of the people of this country, and especially so at this time. It clearly shows that our commercial interests are now imperiled by the ship monopoly, and it is of the highest importance that the public secure relief from its grasp at the earliest moment possible. The cost of ocean transportation has been outrageously advanced at this time, when the demand for it is very strong in order that our farmers and manufacturers might send their products abroad and realize handsome profits on the same. Instead of the producers realizing the profits on their products, the shipowners propose to absorb them by the increase of ocean transportation rates. This is an opportune time for our producers of both farm and manufactured products to realize handsomely on their productions, but between them and the realization of these profits intervenes the ship monopoly which proposes to absorb these profits by the abnormal increase of rates. The producers are entitled to these profits and should have them, but the Ship

Trust has determined it will take them. A better example of monopolistic greed could not be furnished. It clearly illustrates what monopoly will do when opportunity is afforded. Our producers, the people who create wealth, earn the profits, have a great opportunity presented, but if this monopoly is permitted to continue, to exact these unreasonable charges, the people will not be permitted to enjoy the advantages afforded. This demonstrates the wisdom of passing at the earliest moment possible the President's shipping measure in order that this monopoly may be broken up and the people enjoy the splendid opportunity now offered for the sale of their products in foreign markets where they can realize handsome profits and build up industry in our country. Could we not at this time, while the country is waiting for the passage of the shipping bill, employ the Government transports for the transportation of our products to foreign markets and show the Ship Trust that it shall not exact from the people from industry these exorbitant charges for service?

To employ these boats already owned by the Government in this service would give this monopoly now exploiting the people, operating as a restraint on industry, to understand that it must make its charges reasonable or it will be unable to get business; that this Government will not tolerate it to restrain industry and plunder the people. Until some other arrangements can be made, either by the passage of the ship-purchasing bill or something equally as feasible, it seems to me wisdom and prudence would dictate we devote our transports and other like boats to this service and give this monopoly to understand it shall not exact such unreasonable and exorbitant charges for service and thereby hamper industry and deprive our people of the splendid opportunity now offered to realize handsome profits on their products. Conditions require that this effort on the part of the Ship Trust at this particular time to curtail commerce be defeated and the situation controlled by the Government so that our people may take advantage of the splendid opportunities presented. It is time prompt action be taken and this great monopoly given to understand it shall not plunder our people to satisfy its avarice. Every business is entitled to have a reasonable profit in order to make investment remunerative, but when any business attempts to extort such unconscionable charges for service as now demanded by this monopoly it needs a rebuke. It is now without competition, and hence the exorbitant rates, and because of its conduct the entire business of the country has to suffer. Prompt action is required, it clearly appears, in order that the country shall not longer suffer and business be curtailed. These excessive rates are restraining business activities and denying our people the privileges of foreign markets. If relief could be secured from these confiscatory rates it would furnish a great impetus to business, increase our commerce at home and abroad, and stimulate the energies of our people. It is no surprise the great Ship Trust is lined up determined to defeat the President's shipping measure. The reason is plain why it is united in its opposition to its passage. These exorbitant rates furnish the explanation. Its passage means the end of them and a reasonable rate substituted in lieu of the same.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 10. That hereafter the Secretary of Commerce is authorized, whenever he shall deem it advisable, to exchange any right of way of the United States in connection with lands pertaining to the Lighthouse Service for such other right of way as may be advantageous to the service, under such terms and conditions as he may deem to be for the best interests of the Government; and in case any expenses are incurred by the United States in making such exchange, the same shall be payable from the appropriation "General expenses, Lighthouse Service," for the fiscal year during which such exchange shall be effected.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

Strike out all of section 10.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

Mr. MOORE. This bill is a good bill and ought to pass, but in view of the pleasantry indulged in during my brief absence from the Chamber I wish to say that there is particular merit in it because of the item of \$80,000 for improving the aids to navigation and establishing new aids on the Delaware River, Pennsylvania and Delaware. That improvement is made necessary by the progress of the work on the 35-foot channel of the Delaware River at what is called the schooner ledge range. The situation there is well explained in a letter from the secretary

of the Maritime Exchange of Philadelphia, which I shall add to my remarks:

THE PHILADELPHIA MARITIME EXCHANGE,
Philadelphia, May 26, 1914.

HON. J. HAMPTON MOORE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Under the 35-foot channel project the reach of river covered by the present schooner ledge range has been divided into two ranges in order to avoid the rock area opposite Chester, and we are advised by the United States engineer in charge of the work that the new channel will probably be completed not later than the close of the present working season.

The change in the line of this channel will of course require a change in the lighthouse ranges, making necessary the establishment of two ranges in place of the present one. Under date of May 12 we took the matter up with the commissioner of lighthouses at Washington and received from him a reply on May 15, copies of both communications are attached hereto for your information.

It is the hope of our exchange that no time will be lost by the lighthouse department in making the necessary changes in order that when this section of the river is declared ready for commercial use it can be availed of.

We shall be obliged if you will give this matter some thought, as I am given to understand that a congressional appropriation is required for the purpose of properly equipping the new schooner ledge ranges.

Yours, faithfully,

E. R. SHARWOOD, Secretary.

THE SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

MR. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, if the brethren will stay with me, I would like to pass two or three little bridge bills before adjournment to-day.

THE SPEAKER. What is the first one?

MR. ADAMSON. It is the bill H. R. 20933. I will not call up any other large bill.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 20933) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Arkansas & Memphis Railway Bridge & Terminal Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis, Tenn.," approved August 23, 1912.

Be it enacted, etc., That the time for the completion of a bridge now in course of construction across the Mississippi River at Memphis, Tenn., which the Arkansas & Memphis Railway Bridge & Terminal Co. was authorized to construct, maintain, and operate by an act entitled "An act to authorize the Arkansas & Memphis Railway & Bridge Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis, Tenn.," approved August 23, 1912, be, and the same is hereby, extended for a period of one year from the time now limited, namely, the 23d day of August, 1915: *Provided*, That in all other respects the said bridge shall be completed, maintained, and operated in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Sec. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

THE SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

MR. McKELLAR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Georgia yield to me for a minute for the purpose of clearing up a few little defects?

MR. ADAMSON. Of course, I am glad to have anything to improve the bill. I will yield to the gentleman.

MR. McKELLAR. Mr. Speaker, all those interested in the building of this great bridge at Memphis have united in requesting me to press this bill extending the time in which the bridge may be completed. Work on the bridge has progressed well, but it is not thought that the bridge can possibly be completed by next July, the time limited in the bill, and so Mayor Crump, acting for the city; Mr. T. K. Riddick, acting for the committee of citizens; and Col. Canada, acting for the bridge company, have agreed on the bill, with some slight amendments, which I shall offer presently. We all believe that this request for an extension of time is made in good faith, and I hope the bill may pass this afternoon, as our time to get it through the Senate is very short. Mr. Speaker, I now desire to offer the following amendments: In line 5, on page 1, strike out the word "the," before the word "Arkansas." It is purely technical. It ought to be correct.

MR. MANN. Strike out what?

MR. McKELLAR. The word "the," before the word "Arkansas."

MR. MANN. It is not capitalized.

MR. STAFFORD. It is not part of the name of the corporation.

MR. McKELLAR. I have been asked to have it stricken out, and I think it probably just as well to strike it out.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 1, line 5, by striking out the word "the," before the word "Arkansas."

THE SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

MR. McKELLAR. In line 6, page 1, after the word "Company," I move to insert the words "its successors and assigns." That is in accordance with the original act, Mr. Speaker.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 1, line 6, by inserting, after the word "Company," a comma and the words "its successors and assigns."

THE SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

MR. McKELLAR. And again, after the word "twelve," in line 1, page 2, add the following:

Amending an act of similar title approved July 20, 1912.

The chairman of the committee will remember that there were two of these bills passed, and the second one, that we are now amending, was an amendment to a former bill of similar title approved July 20, 1912.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 1, after the word "twelve," insert the words: "amending an act of similar title approved July 20, 1912."

The amendment was agreed to.

MR. McKELLAR. And in line 4, on page 2, strike out the word "the" before the word "twenty-third," and insert the word "until."

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 3, after the word "namely," strike out the word "the" and insert the word "until."

MR. McKELLAR. And, in line 4, on page 2, strike out the word "fifteen" and insert the word "sixteen."

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 4, strike out the word "fifteen" and insert the word "sixteen."

MR. STAFFORD. As I understand it, the date of the expiration of the present law is the 23d day of August, 1915?

MR. McKELLAR. That is correct.

MR. STAFFORD. And it is the desire to extend the privilege one year from that date?

MR. McKELLAR. Namely, until the 23d day of August, 1916, and I have offered this amendment so that there can be no confusion about it.

MR. STAFFORD. The present reading is confusing.

MR. McKELLAR. But as amended it will not be.

MR. STAFFORD. I take the opposite position. I should like to have the attention of the chairman of the committee.

MR. ADAMSON. What is the question?

MR. STAFFORD. The phraseology as it is proposed to read is:

And the same is hereby extended for a period of one year from the time now limited, namely.

MR. ADAMSON. I think that is awkwardly drawn. I think it can be improved.

MR. MANN. The gentleman wants to extend it until—

MR. McKELLAR. Until August 23, 1916.

MR. MANN. This language is susceptible of two constructions.

MR. McKELLAR. I think it is, and it ought to be amended.

MR. MANN. The way to do that is to strike out the words "the time now limited, namely," so that it will read:

Extended one year from the 23d day of August, 1915.

Anybody can understand that.

MR. McKELLAR. I think so. I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the last proposed amendment.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman does not need unanimous consent. The gentleman withdraws the amendment.

MR. STAFFORD. The last two amendments.

MR. McKELLAR. Yes; the last two. They cover it all. I move to strike out the words "the time now limited, namely," in line 3, page 2.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 3, strike out the words "the time now limited, namely."

So that the line as amended will read:

And the same is hereby extended for a period of one year from the 23d day of August, 1915.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I think the title ought to be amended by inserting, after the last word of the caption or title, the following: "so as to extend the time for the construction of said bridge from the time now limited by law until August 23, 1916."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the title will be amended to conform to the text of the bill.

There was no objection.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, now I call up the bill (S. 6839) extending the time for completion of the bridge across the Delaware River authorized by an act entitled "An act to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Pennsylvania & Newark Railroad Co., or their successors, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River," approved the 24th day of August, 1912.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the time for the completion of the bridge now in course of construction across the Delaware River, which the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Pennsylvania & Newark Railroad Co., or their successors, were authorized to construct, maintain, and operate by an act entitled "An act to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Pennsylvania & Newark Railroad Co., or their successors, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River," approved the 24th day of August, 1912, be, and the same is hereby, extended for a period of one year from the time now limited, namely, the 24th day of August, 1915: *Provided*, That in all other respects said bridge shall be completed and shall be maintained and operated in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That in the event of the termination of the corporate existence by dissolution or otherwise of the Pennsylvania & Newark Railroad Co. the word "successors" contained in this act and the act to which this act is an amendment shall be construed to apply to any company which may be organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey which shall be empowered to construct a railroad substantially on the route of the Pennsylvania & Newark Railroad Co. and which may in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. be desirous of completing said bridge.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, strike out all of section 2.

Page 3, line 1, strike out the figure "3" and insert the figure "2."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer another committee amendment. I move to strike out, in lines 6 and 7, on page 2, the words "the time now limited, namely."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, lines 6 and 7, strike out the words "the time now limited, namely."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have the gentleman from Georgia state whether this is the bridge that was to be constructed near the city of Trenton?

Mr. ADAMSON. It is.

Mr. MOORE. In the extended hearings before the committee the city of Trenton, through its mayor, had some objection to the extension of this time, did he not?

Mr. ADAMSON. Yes; but I have a telegram here saying that he has no objection now.

Mr. MOORE. There has been a relocation of the bridge?

Mr. ADAMSON. Yes; it has been commenced and the work is going on, but they could not complete it within the time limit, which will be next August, and they thought it prudent, as there might not be an extra session, to have the extension now.

Mr. MOORE. There was a question as to whether this was not too close to another bridge, and that was raised by the mayor of Trenton.

Mr. BUTLER. Is there any possible objection to it now?

Mr. MOORE. There was a serious objection at that time, but, as I understand from the chairman, it has been removed, and that settles the question.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the Senate bill to a third reading.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LIFE-SAVING STATION, DUXBURY REEF, CAL.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 20977) to provide for the establishment of a life-saving station in the vicinity of Duxbury Reef, Cal.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to establish a life-saving station in the vicinity of Duxbury Reef, or Bollinas Bay, Cal., at a cost not to exceed \$20,000.

The following committee amendment was read:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the figures "\$20,000" and insert "\$12,000."

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider this bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to consider the bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, we heard a great deal the other day in the consideration of the coast guard bill about how the life-saving crews would start out in stormy weather, high seas, and all that sort of thing. I read in the morning paper this morning—and it is not an infrequent occurrence to read similar articles—of how the crews of the Life-Saving Service were lying by safely on shore watching a vessel go to pieces out at sea, because they were afraid to put out in the high seas.

I do not criticize them for it, I commend them, because probably they could not overcome the seas. But there is a good deal of bosh uttered on the floor of the House on the subject of the Life-Saving Service at different times, about the enormous dangers they undertake, the immense property they save, and the great number of lives they save. As they grow older and older in the service, under the new coast guard bill, they will grow more cautious and more cautious, and they will put out only amid the calm seas, but when the waves are rolling high they will remember that they are too old for that kind of work, and they will remain on shore and watch the vessel go to pieces, like they are doing now.

Mr. ADAMSON. The gentleman from California says he does not have that kind of men in the service on the Pacific coast.

Mr. MANN. Oh, I have read similar statements in regard to the Pacific coast.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS ROCKY RIVER, OHIO.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 19078) granting the consent of Congress to the Cleveland Yacht Club Co. to construct a bridge across the west arm of the Rocky River, Ohio.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Cleveland Yacht Club Co. and its successors to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the west arm of Rocky River, Ohio, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, between the city of Lakewood, Ohio, and the village of Rocky River, Ohio, near the mouth of Rocky River, in the county of Cuyahoga, in the State of Ohio, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE BACK CHANNEL, OHIO RIVER.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 20818) to authorize the Brunot Island Bridge Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the back channel of the Ohio River.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Brunot Island Bridge Co., a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge, with approaches thereto, across the back channel of the Ohio River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, from a point on the southwestern shore of Brunot Island, near the Duquesne Light Co.'s power plant in the twenty-seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., to a point between Telford Street and the Ohio connecting railroad bridge on the opposite side of said back channel of the Ohio River in the twentieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa.

Said bridge shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters, approved March 29, 1906."

SEC. 2. That the right to alter and repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 5, strike out the words "said bridge shall be constructed."
Page 2, line 9, strike out the words "alter and" and insert "alter, amend, or."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. MANN. I wish the gentleman would take up the bill H. R. 19428.

Mr. ADAMSON. What is that?

Mr. MANN. That is a bill about the Chesapeake & Ohio Northern Railway Co. We passed a similar Senate bill, and it ought to be stricken from the calendar and laid on the table.

Mr. ADAMSON. I think that ought to be done. I remember distinctly that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] made the motion on my suggestion.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the bill H. R. 19428 will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

LIFE-SAVING STATION, SIUSLAW RIVER, OREG.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 8904.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 8904) to authorize the establishment of a life-saving station at the mouth of the Siuslaw River, Oreg.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to establish a life-saving station at the mouth of the Siuslaw River, Oreg., in such locality as the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service may recommend.

The SPEAKER. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was read for amendment.

The Clerk reported the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, after the word "recommend," insert the words "at a cost not to exceed \$12,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I have one other little bill. I do not know how long it will take, but if gentlemen do not want to stay and finish it it will only take a little time on next Wednesday. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP].

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, I call up, by authority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill H. R. 2496, House Calendar No. 194.

Mr. MANN. What bill is that?

Mr. CULLOP. For uniform classification of freights.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object to that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota reserves the right to object to what?

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota. To object on the ground that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman raises the point of no quorum, and so does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, the bill having been called up, will it have the right of way on next Wednesday?

The SPEAKER. It would.

Mr. MANN. The Speaker had better think about that before ruling on it.

Mr. ADAMSON. I do not know whether any other Member has anything to offer, and I will move to adjourn.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his motion?

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Tennessee rise?

Mr. McKELLAR. To ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on this matter.

Mr. MANN. Impossible.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can not do it after the point of no quorum is raised until that point is settled.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, I understand the Chair has ruled this bill will be in order next Wednesday as unfinished business.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not believe that suggestion to the Chair is correct. The bill has not been reported. The gentleman has to call up the bill affirmatively—

Mr. CULLOP. I wish the gentleman from Illinois would withhold that motion and let the bill be reported.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana simply rose in his place and asked to call this bill up, and in the meantime there were two points of no quorum made, and that seems to be the end of the thing.

Mr. CULLOP. I wish the gentleman from Illinois would withhold the point of no quorum until the bill can be reported.

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman frankly, out of order, that this bill would probably consume a whole day. It would not expedite anything in the way of legislation. There will only be another Calendar Wednesday or so, and there are other Members very anxious to be reached, and I do not think it would be fair to them or to this committee under the circumstances to use up three days. We fixed it so as to give them two days.

Mr. ADAMSON. The Speaker can rule next Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. No; the Chair is ready to rule now.

Mr. ADAMSON. We have not got to an adjournment yet.

The SPEAKER. That is true; but this point of no quorum was injected before the Clerk even got to reading the title of the bill.

Mr. ADAMSON. Under the rule, if the point of no quorum is made and I should move a call of the House, does the Chair reckon it would be voted down?

Mr. STAFFORD. I understand the gentleman made the motion to adjourn.

Mr. CULLOP. If the point of no quorum had been made before the Speaker ruled on it, then the Speaker would not have authority to rule on the proposition because of the point of no quorum. It would deprive the House of jurisdiction to transact business, and hence he could not rule on the question.

The SPEAKER. Let it go over until next Wednesday, if the gentleman prefers. The gentlemen from Illinois and Minnesota both raised the point of no quorum, and there is none here.

Mr. ADAMSON. Our friends on the other side have been very good to us because they thought we were going to adjourn, and I hate to disappoint them.

Mr. MANN. Because the gentleman stated he was not going to call up anything except certain bills.

Mr. ADAMSON. I did not call up any large bill—

The SPEAKER. All the discussion on the subject is out of order.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow, Thursday, January 28, 1915.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. Letter from the Assistant Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting findings of fact and conclusions in the case of Emma L. Conger, remarried widow of Peter J. Howe (H. Doc. No. 1524); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

2. Letter from the Acting Secretary of Labor, transmitting detailed statement of the number of documents received and the number distributed by the Department of Labor during the calendar year 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1525); to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

3. Letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting letter from the Judge Advocate General of the Army, together with a list of leases granted by the Secretary of War during the calendar year 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1526); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

4. Letter from the governor of Federal Reserve Board, transmitting first annual report of the Federal Reserve Board for the period ending December 31, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1523); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 380) withholding from allotment the unallotted lands or public domain of the Creek Nation or Tribe of Indians, and providing for the sale thereof, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1326), which said joint resolution and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 20427) to authorize the sale of certain land in Alabama to Walter Dean, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1327), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 2334) for the relief of S. W. Langhorne and the legal representatives of H. S. Howell, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1325), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 21202) to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 21203) to provide for the establishment, operation, and management of a bureau, to be known as the "Farm women's bureau," in the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CARTER: A bill (H. R. 21204) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of McAlester, Okla., four condemned bronze or brass cannon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Resolution (H. Res. 712) authorizing the Committee on Printing to have printed 5,000 copies of letters from the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of Commerce, transmitted in response to Senate resolution of December 18, 1914; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. BAKER: Resolution (H. Res. 713) to authorize the Committee on the Library to procure for the House a portrait in oil of the present Speaker, Hon. CHAMP CLARK; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BULKLEY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 410) to create the national rural credit commission; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 21205) granting an increase of pension to Nelson N. Boydston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARTER: A bill (H. R. 21206) granting a pension to James H. Johns; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHURCH: A bill (H. R. 21207) granting an increase of pension to Julius L. Gilbert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21208) for the relief of the Kern County Mutual Building & Loan Association, of Bakersfield, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COPLEY: A bill (H. R. 21209) granting a pension to Lillian G. W. Cobleigh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21210) granting an increase of pension to John W. Groesbeck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GUERNSEY: A bill (H. R. 21211) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Wheelden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 21212) granting a pension to Mary E. Dixon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21213) granting a pension to Peter Z. T. Lane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 21214) granting an increase of pension to Delender Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 21215) to correct the military record of A. G. Vincent; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: A bill (H. R. 21216) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Kelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21217) granting an increase of pension to John H. Sullivan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of O. B. Thompson and 26 other citizens of Pataskola, Ohio, favoring creation of a world federation of peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BAILEY: Petition of sundry members of the Catholic Church of Spangler, Pa., protesting against the sending of the publication called the Menace through the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Austrian Musik and Beneficial Society, of Johnstown, Pa., favoring passage of bill to prohibit export of munitions of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Ferdinand Bittmann, Frank Lintner, Joseph Heinrich, Henry O. Frank, John Ladenberger, Jakob Streibeln, Justin Wenk, Harry E. Hipps, John C. Schmalz, Frank Zips, William Seibel, Emil Kamler, C. A. Young, Frank Ling, John Rosenbaum, Josef Bittmann, Charles Partsch, Theodore Warner, Herman Rockstroh, Josef Feik, Joseph Shober, Henry C. Schmalz, John Beide, Joseph Henry, Vincenz Reppmyer, Andrew Hipps, Julius Bischof, William J. Becker, Frank Springer, Th. Hanitsch, E. Springer, Leopold Hepner, Ernest Bischof, Joseph Reidel, Rudolf Nlern, and Ernest Auerwine, all of Johnstown, Pa., for legislation laying an embargo on the exportation of contraband of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BORCHERS: Petitions of citizens of Strasburg and Humboldt Township, Coles County, Ill., favoring passage of bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: Petition of Maritime Exchange of New York City, favoring bill to consolidate Revenue-Cutter Service and Life-Saving Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, favoring appropriation for national celebration and peace jubilee at Vicksburg, Miss.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of the Board of Managers National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, relative to transportation for veterans to visit their national cemetery; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions of New York State League of Catholic Societies and the German Roman Catholic Central Verein, citizens of Mankato and vicinity, and L. H. Snyder, of New York City, favoring passage of bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the American Mining Congress, favoring passage of House bill 15869, for betterment of the conditions of the miner; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, petitions of Willystine Goodsell and Harrison Berlitz, New York City, favoring passage of the Palmer-Owen child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, memorial of priests of Scranton (Pa.) diocese and J. J. Curran, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., protesting against sending publication called the Menace through the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of W. G. Taylor, of New York City, protesting against amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill, relative to freedom of the press; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin: Petition of Rev. Richard E. Kerschke and 28 other citizens of Adell, Wis., asking for the passage of Senate bill 6688, or any similar measure, to levy an embargo upon all contraband of war, save foodstuffs, wearing apparel, and surgical supplies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Carl Schwefel and 48 other citizens of the town of Lebanon, Dodge County, Wis., asking for the passage, at this session, of Senate bill 6688, or any similar measure, to levy an embargo on all material useful in war, save foodstuffs and wearing apparel and surgical supplies only; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Rev. D. J. Bernthal, John Harmening, and 48 other citizens of Ixonia, Wis., asking for the passage of Senate bill 6688, or any similar resolution, to levy an embargo on all ammunition and contraband of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Rev. G. Kaniess and 38 other citizens of Kewaskum and vicinity, Wis., asking for the passage of Senate bill 6688, or any similar measure, to levy an embargo on all material useful in war, save foodstuffs and wearing apparel and surgical instruments only; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of H. W. Hennig and 53 other rural citizens of the vicinity of West Bend, Wis., asking for the passage at this session of House joint resolution 377, to levy an embargo upon and prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, etc., from this country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Watertown (Wis.) Branch of German-American Alliance, asking for the passage of a law to lay an embargo and prohibit the exportation of arms, ammunition, etc., to any of the European countries now engaged in war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER: Petitions of Staatsverbund of Pennsylvania with Pennsylvania State League and German Roman Catholic Verein, favoring passage of bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of Richard Schwartneg, Dr. E. Schenk, Adolph Barlotonts, Joseph Bluemel, Phil Marx, and 293 others, all residents of Milwaukee County, indorsing and urging the passage of House joint resolution 377; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DALE: Memorial of Louisiana mass meeting committee for the furtherance of American neutrality, and German Roman Catholic Central Verein, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring passage of bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DILLON: Petition of citizens of South Dakota, favoring embargo on export of arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DONOVAN: Petition of sundry citizens of Danbury, Conn., favoring passage of bill to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: Petition of 24 citizens of Lincolnville, and 104 citizens of Lyndon, Kans., favoring embargo on munitions of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: Memorial of Louisiana mass meeting committee for the furtherance of American neutrality, New Orleans, La., and Samuel Schreiber and 43 citizens of Prairie du Sac, Wis., favoring passage of bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLOYD of Arkansas: Petition of citizens of Arkansas favoring abolishing the Ozark National Forest Reserve; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of citizens of the State of Arkansas, asking Congress to complete the system of locks and dams on White River between Batesville and Cotter, in Arkansas; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GILLET: Petition of Germania Club of Springfield, Mass., favoring passage of bill to prohibit export of munitions of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GOEKE: Petition of L. Loehr and 12 others, of Shelby County, Ohio, favoring passage of bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina: Petitions of H. C. Lupo and about 1,000 other citizens of Greenville, S. C.; also of about 20,000 citizens from various parts of the United States, praying the enactment of some law that will permit a citizen in the position of Harry K. Thaw to return to his home; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEISTER: Petitions of Transfiguration Lodge, No. 164, Mount Pleasant; Branch 1147, National Polish Alliance, Smithton; St. Stanislaus Lodge, B. and N., No. 607, Freedom Lodge, National Polish Alliance, and Polish Falcons, Nest No. 41, all of New Kensington; St. Jana Chrg., Z. N. P., Mammoth; and Branch 680, National Polish Alliance, of Hannastown, all in the State of Pennsylvania, against Smith-Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petition of Ferdinand Fanning, of Providence, R. I., protesting against the treatment of Catholics in Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LIEB: Petitions of Evansville Central Labor Union, by Chester Bickel, secretary, and William G. Steinmetz, Peter Klaser, Eugene Walker, W. R. Burnett, George Richrich, Howard Overlin, John P. Alt, Carl W. Willern, G. W. Harmon, John Henderson, Louis Taylor, Luke Hammond, Esslinger Printing Co., Phil F. Voelker, Andrew G. Dunn, J. W. Blurich, Ed Davis, Elvis Kinder, Henry Hammer, Ira R. Garrison, John J. Nolan, Charles P. Beard, William E. Shaffer, James Fitzwilliams, J. M. Pike, W. A. Hester, Adolph A. Althiede, Harry Woehler, Frank C. Gore, Stephen Kiely, Arlington R. Penn, Albert F. Hetherington, William J. Kennedy, Philip Temple, F. W. Alexander,

Charles W. Wittenbraker, W. A. Korch, Ed. M. Crisp, H. M. Crisp, H. W. North, Howard H. Cox, George Decker, William Warren, George H. Hauser, Gus A. Myer, Margaret Viele, W. C. Gleason, Henry Stockenbarn, Frank C. Gregory, T. C. Davis, Henry C. Wolsiffer, Bernard H. Flester, S. D. Thompson, Charles Finley Smith, and Louis F. Yokel, all of Evansville, Ind., and John H. Ashmead, of Princeton, Ind., favoring the Hamill bill for the retirement of the aged and infirm Government employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petitions of the St. Anthony Benevolent Society, by Charles Muth, president, and John Fraser, secretary; and the St. Henry Society, by George Gloes, president, and Benedict Lindenberger, secretary, of Evansville; Julius Egbert, Chris W. Siebe, and John R. Wellmeyer, of Stendal; John Schlundt, of Wadesville; and the St. John Evangelical Brotherhood, by Rev. R. G. Kerz, Jacob Arend, W. W. Haas, Rinehold F. Haas, F. W. Rauth, Fred C. Begeman, Ernest Klodt, C. F. W. Inderriden, Otto C. J. Roller, William Rowell, C. H. Bohrer, Fred W. Rauth, and Charles Karb, of Boonville, all in the State of Indiana, favoring House joint resolution 377, to forbid export of arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of Local Union No. 287, United Mine Workers of America, by William F. Vonderschu, secretary, of Newburg; Local Union No. 21, United Mine Workers of America, by Luther Hedrick, secretary, of Princeton; and Local Union No. 1243, United Mine Workers of America, by legislative committee composed of Ed. Thurber, A. J. Buffkin, and Fred Helen, of Boonville, all in the State of Indiana, favoring Kern-Foster bill for a further extension of the work of the Bureau of Mines; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, petitions of John McLain, William Alstott, and Golden Rule Council, No. 5, on behalf of Charles P. Fetting, all of Winslow, Ind., favoring House bill 6060; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Polish National Alliance of United States of North America, Assembly No. 247, Frank Schymik, president, and August Grabowski, secretary, of Evansville, Ind., protesting against Smith-Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of A. F. Karges, president Karges Furniture Co., of Evansville, Ind., favoring passage of House bill 5308, for taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of W. H. Mushlitz and Dr. J. Y. Welborn, of Evansville, Ind., favoring a national investigation of North Pole controversy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LOBECK: Memorial of citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., and 50 citizens of Omaha, Nebr., favoring passage of bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of Women's Polish Alliance of Hartford, Conn., protesting against passage of the Smith-Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska: Petition of citizens of Humboldt, Nebr., favoring passage of bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MAHAN: Petition of Rev. Walter van Schenk and others, of Rockville, Conn., favoring embargo on exports of arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: Memorial of citizens of Mankato and vicinity, protesting against exportation of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of Board of Aldermen of New York City, favoring Senate bill 3672, providing for exchange between the Federal Government and State of New York of certain waterways; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SELDOMRIDGE: Petitions of F. N. Morgan and citizens of Colorado Springs, Colo., favoring passage of bill to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Pueblo (Colo.) German and Austrian Widows and Orphans War Sufferers' Society, favoring passage of bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of Eldorado Council, No. 1114, Royal Arcanum, Colorado Springs, Colo., favoring passage of the Hamill bill, relative to retirement of aged Government workers; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: Petition of Joe Sayers Camp, No. 1394, United Confederate Veterans, of Stamford, Tex., favoring placing all veterans of Confederate and Union Armies on equality; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALCOTT of New York: Petition of citizens of Little Falls, N. Y., favoring passage of Senate bill 3672, relative to

improvement of Harlem River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of citizens of Rome, N. Y., favoring passage of bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: Petition of Louisiana mass meeting committee, for the furtherance of American neutrality, protesting against exportation of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VOLLMER: Petition of the German Mechanics' Aid Society of Muscatine, Iowa, comprising a membership of 206, to lay an embargo upon all contraband of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of 815 American citizens, for the adoption of House joint resolution 377, prohibiting the export of war materials; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Allegheny County Neutrality League, Pittsburgh, Pa., to prohibit the export of munitions of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of 31 American citizens of Muscatine, Iowa, for the adoption of House joint resolution 377, prohibiting the export of war materials; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Petition of Carl Schumaker and others, of Enderlin, N. Dak., protesting against exportation of war materials; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 28, 1915.

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 26, 1915.)

The Senate reassembled at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

WITHDRAWAL OF ORDER FOR YEAS AND NAYS.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, when we took a recess last evening the yeas and nays had been ordered on taking up the bill (H. R. 13044) to pension widows and minor and helpless children of officers and enlisted men who served during the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection or in China between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902. I at this time ask unanimous consent that that order be set aside. I desire to withdraw it because I want the discussion of the shipping bill to proceed during the daytime and to have no other bill considered. I therefore ask unanimous consent to withdraw the order for the yeas and nays and also the motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Hitchcock	Perkins	Sterling
Brady	Hollis	Pittman	Stone
Brandegge	Hughes	Ransdell	Sutherland
Bryan	James	Reed	Swanson
Catron	Jones	Robinson	Thomas
Chamberlain	Kenyon	Saulsbury	Thornton
Clapp	Kern	Sheppard	Townsend
Clark, Wyo.	Lane	Sherman	Vardaman
Culberson	McCumber	Shields	Walsh
Cummins	Martine, N. J.	Shively	White
Dillingham	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Fletcher	Nelson	Smith, Ga.	Works
Gallinger	O'Gorman	Smith, Mich.	
Gronna	Page	Smoot	

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is detained by illness.

Mr. KERN. I wish to announce that the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS] is unavoidably absent on account of illness. This announcement may stand for the day and for the next several days.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-four Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The Chair desires to ask whether there will be any objection to the Chair announcing his signature to a bill? The Chair hears none.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 5614) for the improvement of the foreign service, which had heretofore been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Saturday next, immediately after the conclusion of the routine morning business, I will submit some observations on the pending bill.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, executive clerk, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On January 26, 1915:

S. 4012. An act to increase the limit of cost of the United States public building at Grand Junction, Colo.; and

S. 6309. An act to establish the Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes.

On January 28, 1915:

S. 2337. An act to create the Coast Guard by combining therein the existing Life-Saving Service and Revenue-Cutter Service.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 6856) to authorize the United States, acting through a shipping board, to subscribe to the capital stock of a corporation to be organized under the laws of the United States or of a State thereof or of the District of Columbia to purchase, construct, equip, maintain, and operate merchant vessels in the foreign trade of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. WALSH obtained the floor.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. WALSH. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I had intended to conclude to-day my observations on the pending amendment submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], but the Senator from Montana having given notice that he would speak, and understanding that the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] likewise wishes to speak to-day, I will postpone the further discussion of the measure until a convenient time in the future, which I hope will be to-morrow.

ON THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS TO PURCHASE SHIPS OF BELLIGERENTS.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, in the course of the discussion to which the pending bill has given rise doubts have been expressed, from time to time, as to its wisdom lest through its operation our country should become involved in international complications of a grave character or even be drawn into the maelstrom of the awful conflict now raging in Europe. It contemplates both the construction and the purchase by the Government of ships to meet the crying necessities for means to transport our products to foreign markets, such ships to be operated, leased, or chartered by a corporation to which they are to be transferred, of the stock of which corporation the United States shall own at least a majority. The immediate need is so imperative in character in the view of the supporters of the measure as scarcely to brook the delay incident to construction.

It is assumed, accordingly, that an effort will be made to acquire by purchase the vessels deemed essential to meet the exigency which has arisen. In this connection it is advanced that ocean freights are now so high, the business for which they are suited is now so profitable, that no ships can be bought save those of Germany and Austria interned in our ports and in theirs and those of other neutral nations. It is said that such bottoms either are subject to capture and confiscation, though sailing under our flag upon registry effected upon a sale made since the commencement of hostilities, or that the right of a belligerent to treat such property as continuing in the nation under whose flag it enjoyed protection at the outbreak of the war, is involved in so much doubt and obscurity that its seizure is to be anticipated. It is denied, however, that the interned ships are the only ones available for purchase, and the assertion is made with much confidence that judging from the number already offered no difficulty will be encountered in securing a tonnage quite sufficient for the enterprise for which the bill makes provision, though no German ships are acquired. If these are or may be regarded as eliminated, it follows, necessarily, that the price that will be asked for those which remain in the market will be materially enhanced, and the likelihood of the success of the venture will be proportionately diminished.

The antagonists of the bill rarely assert unequivocally that under acknowledged rules of international law the interned ships would become lawful prize should they be purchased and sent out under the American flag. They content themselves ordinarily with vague language implying that the inquiry as to